THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1893. NUMBER 13.

LOCKE AND MILITIA.

A Serious Battle Reported at Antlers in Indian Territory.

OUTGROWTH OF AN ELECTION.

Choctaw Militia Endeavors to Arrest Dick Locke and Trouble Ensues—The Town in a Ferment—List of Killed and Wounded.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 28.—A fight took place to-day at Antlers, Choctaw nation, between the Choctaw militia and the Jackson faction, in which fifteen men are reported killed, and twenty-two wounded. The fight is reported still in progress at 6 o'clock. Antlers is 125 miles south of here.

The trouble is the outgrowth of the election last August for chief. In September, before the council met, four of Jones's were assassinated by Jackson men. When the council met the United States militia were there to preserve order. Jones was declared chief. Twenty-two men were arrested charged with the murder in September and are now in custody. Dick Locke, a prominent merchant of Antlers, was charged with inciting these murders, but was not arrested. The militia was sent out to arrest him and others when their friends rallied to their support and the result was the battle to-day.

A late dispatch says the militia have been arrested by the United States authorities, and Governor Jones has been telegraphed to go to Paris at once.

Later telegrams just received say the militia attacked Locke's party at his private residence, which was riddled with bullets. Every window was shot out. Three of Locke's men were badly wounded, fifteen militiamen wounded and five reported dead.

Nineteen of the militia were arrested by United States officers and taken to Paris, Tex. Locke had no objections to being tried, but feared to allow himself to be arrested by Jones's militia, and hence resisted. He stands high and has many friends.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Soon after the party had left the militia camp in the morning, Captain Durant placed the command in charge of Captain Thompson, his junior officer, and went to see the County Judge. Locke was just starting from his house uptown when Mrs. Locke saw the militia coming and called him back. He had only four Indians and a negro in the house. The party hurried back and reached a corner of Locke and Pace, three hundred yards from his house as the military charged the place, firing into the house as they came. Locke called to them to let the women and children out. A steady roar from seventy-eight Winchesters was the only reply. The attacking party clung to the fences and trees and hugged the ground which sloped down from the house. The militia centered their fight on the east front and soon riddled it, smashed out every window and after the fight it did not look like a sparrow could have lived in the house. Bowls, pitchers, mirrors and pictures, walls and furniture were torn and riddled by the leaden hail.

Locke and his five men returned the fire steadily. Mrs. Locke and the children ran out at the beginning and made their way to a neighbor's and were fired at repeatedly, but escaped uninjured. When about fifteen hundred shots had been fired, Captain Thompson arrived and as quick as possible called off his men, who had been urged into the trouble by Dukes. One of the militiamen was mortally wounded and four others received serious wounds. Two Indians and a negro of the Locke faction were wounded, but they will probably recover.

The militia were warned that if they made an attack on Locke without provocation and unsupported by legal warrant, that they would come in conflict with the United States laws, as Locke had frequently served in the marshal's posse and was entitled to United States protection. Commissioner Kirkpatrick at once issued warrants, and with Commissioner Gibbons and a single deputy began making arrests, beginning with G. W. Dukes, and he and eighteen others are now in jail here. Warrants are out for the others, and Antlers to-night is in possession of United States marshals. The probabilities are that Locke's people east of the Kiamitia, hearing of to-day's fight, will swoop in turn on the militia camp and clear it up. Locke will endeavor to prevent any attack by his people, but may not control them.

PARIS, Tex., March 28.—In Locke's house the three men wounded were MacKill, shot through the shoulder; John Worcester and Solomon Hosmer shot in the head. Of the militia, Solomon Batiste was shot through the arm and in the side and is mortally wounded. The three others had flesh wounds. Locke's little daughter had her hair burned, with her baby sister in her arms. A ball passed through Locke's hat and his son's arm was grazed.

Great uneasiness prevails at Antlers tonight. Fears are entertained that the town will be burned. A strong posse of deputy marshals went from here to Antlers to keep peace. It is expected that Locke's entire force will break camp and return to Antlers, if so, they may attack the militia. This opinion is strongly entertained by many.

Many believe the militia will leave to-morrow. They see, it is said, that they have gone too far and will leave that section. Their attack on Locke's house is taken as a vindication of his suspicion that they intended to kill him from the start. The savage blood of the Indian is more thoroughly aroused than ever before and years will not see the end of the bloody feud. All say it is the end of the petty governments and a lotment must follow.

A New President of the French Senate.

PARIS, March 28.—M. Challemel, newly elected President of the Senate in place of M. Jules Ferry deceased, took the chair to-day as presiding officer.

There was a large attendance and the introductory address of the new President was listened to with great interest. M. Challemel-Lacour said: "France must ever find in the Senate the surest safeguard against the agitations renewed from time to time by parties hoping to turn them to their own advantage. The Senate, mindful of movements that are now occurring in the economic and moral conditions of society, ought to support the government in dealing with these conditions." This outspoken advocacy of the government was not unexpected.

Late Hawaiian News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A correspondent writing from Honolulu, under date of March 16, says:

Not the least interesting bit of gossip here is the formal announcement of the engagement of Commander Whitney of the United States man-of-war Alliance to Miss Ida Ah Fong, daughter of Ah Fong, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Honolulu. The father of the prospective bride is very wealthy and entertains here in princely style. The bride, who is one of a family of thirteen children, is a beautiful and accomplished girl of 17, while the prospective groom, Captain Whitney, has already passed the meridian of life and is said to be 50 years of age.

It is believed that Japan has designs upon the islands, owing to the employment of a large number of her subjects on the sugar plantations. Chief Justice Judd in speaking about the matter instanced first that the captain of the Japan steamer Naniwa had called upon the provisional government and said that if the United States abandoned its protectorate, that the Japanese would consider no government existed on the island and would raise their flag. The Japanese government officials are said to be profiting under the remunerative labors of their laborers, and another 1000 of them have left Japan for Hawaii.

British Minister Wodehouse is on friendly terms with the Japanese commissioner and it has even been charged that Wodehouse had advised the commissioner as to his policy.

Colonel Volney Ashford who was obliged to leave for the States for advocating want the provisional government is now seeing to bring about, namely, annexation, in conversation with the United Press correspondent said that Japan was a power not to be despised, and he was satisfied that the Naniwa would have made an effort to annex and establish a protectorate in the islands had she not been forestalled by Minister Stevens.

Gladstone's Latest Success.

LONDON, March 28.—Mr. Gladstone's unrivaled mastery of parliamentary tactics has again had a remarkable display. Against the advice of his ablest colleagues, he insisted on an immediate discussion of the vote of censure, instead of postponing it until after Easter, and as a result he has obtained a splendid vote of confidence in his Irish policy, which will inspire the speeches of the recess with a tone of courage and reliance. Balfour's indictment had the weakness of an empty cause; but for Mr. Gladstone's speech, which Churchill described as entrancing and impressive, the debate was the veriest threshing of chaff. Even the Unionist Daily Telegraph says that a censure vote never before fell so flatly.

A Decision for Edison.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—Judge Green, of the Federal court, filed a very important opinion this noon in the case of the Edison Electric Light company against Westinghouse, Cahall and Kerr & Company, in which he upholds the Edison patents. The suit was brought to decide the question whether the device used by the Trenton Electric Light company for the distribution of the electric current is an infringement of the Edison patent and the court virtually declares that it is. Millions of dollars are involved in these rights throughout the United States and will accrue to the Edison company. The patent in question is that covering the consumption and feeding wire method of distribution. Edison obtained it ten years ago.

Unable to Arrest Indians.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 28.—The attempt to arrest and bring in the wounded Indians "Two Sticks" and "White Faced Horse," who are wanted for the killing of Royce and his three companions at the Pine Ridge Agency beef camp, has failed. Deputy-Marshal Mathieson, who went out from the agency to No Waters Camp on Friday, was warned off. Later the Indian police sent to bring in the murderers were fired upon and it is clear that the offenders cannot be taken from their asylum without decisive steps. The whole Indian police force will probably be sent against No Waters Camp. The trouble is apparently confined to this camp.

Damage by Floods.

WASHINGTON CROSSING, N. J., March 28.—The breaking of the great ice gorge in the Delaware river and the consequent subsiding of the water on the farm lands along the Delaware reveals damage that will require years to remedy. Orchards and vineyards are uprooted. Wagon roads will have to be rebuilt. It is estimated that the total loss from the freshet amounts to $1,000,000.

A Harrison Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Among the President's callers this morning was Mr. John Scott Harrison of Kansas City, a brother of ex-President Harrison, who is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Harrison is accused of ogling in a very suggestive manner the Surveyorship of Customs at Kansas City, and he does not deny the soft impeachment.

St. Clair's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Gresham has accepted the resignation of Dr. St. Clair, chief of the consular division of the state department. The papers which Dr. St. Clair kept from the official files on the grounds that they were personal letters, had reference to bad conduct on the part of Mr. Jonson who was United States consul at Aix and afterwards removed.

Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Hoke Smith has announced that he will accord a public hearing on April 22, next, to all persons or corporations interested in the Yellowstone National park, at which time such matters concerning leases, transportation privileges, etc., therein as may be presented will be considered.

A RUSSIAN TREATY.

Some of Its Provisions not to the Liking of the Honorable Senators.

A BLOW AT A FREE COUNTRY.

Miss Day and the President—Mrs. Cleveland Receives the Diplomatic Corps—The Day in the Senate—Washington Topics.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—No treaty that has come before the Senate in late years has secured more public attention than that which was recently concluded between the governments of the Czar and the United States. It has been severely criticized and is said by its opponents to be the first stroke against the liberty of those who flee to America to escape political persecution. In the past two or three executive sessions of the Senate there has been quite a debate over the proposition to release the injunction of secrecy and permit the people to know exactly what it contains. A resolution was introduced yesterday to dissolve the injunction of secrecy but was referred to the committee on foreign relations and that committee has not yet reported.

The criticism of this treaty is principally directed against the article which is said to make the commission of political offenses extraditable. The language of this clause is identical with that found in the treaty with Belgium. In that treaty it is provided that "the provision of this convention shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political offense or crime, or of one connected with such a crime or offense." It also provides "that an attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government or against any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act of murder, or assassination, or poisoning, shall not be deemed a political offense." In the public prints there has appeared at the end of such a clause the words, "and shall not be extraditable." No such affirmative statement appears in the treaty.

It is not the clause of this convention relative to attempts to assassinate the Czar or any member of his family that has aroused the opposition to the treaty so much as another matter that has been found hidden away in the text and of such innocent purpose so far as anything political is concerned. The treaty makes the forgery of any government paper or document an offense for which the guilty person may be extradited. It is well known that no political suspect can escape from Russia without the aid of a passport and that he cannot secure that coveted document. Necessarily, he is compelled to resort to the expedient of forgery, and the instrument that passes him through the frontier is a forgery—the forgery of a government paper.

The treaty contains no explanatory foot notes, but makes extraditable the offense that has been in every such case committed. By this means it is argued that the Russian government has by virtue of the treaty ratified by the United States a veritable dragnet with which it can pull back to its boundaries every man who makes his escape and punish him—not for the political offense but the act of forgery. The result, it is claimed, will be the same, for it removes the individual from every right of asylum which he has gained by flight to this country.

It is certain that this phase of the case was never brought before the Senate, for one Senator who made a bitter fight against the ratification of the treaty says that no one ever dreamed that such a clause lay hidden in the text and that had it been discovered a very material modification of the text would have been made. Senators now say that there is no intention in the treaty that such a construction shall be placed on it.

Miss Day and the President.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A dainty little woman in blue traveling gown and Tam O'Shanter cap, with a small hand satchel swinging from her shoulder, saw President Cleveland at the White House this afternoon. The top knot of the Tam O'Shanter hardly came to the elbow of the man who accompanied her, Senator Dolph of Oregon. She is Miss Edith M. Day of Portland, Oregon, who is racing around the United States and Mexico against Miss Bessie Mitchell of Chicago. Both started from their respective cities on March 22, taking opposite directions and are due in the city of Mexico on April 26 and at their respective starting places one week later.

Miss Day arrived in Washington shortly after noon to-day and was taken to see the President by Senator Dolph, who had arranged an interview. Mr. Cleveland said some pleasant things about her trip, hoping that she would get through in time and that she would not be greatly fatigued, and the interview ended. Miss Day started for Mexico this afternoon.

Louis Kossuth.

PARIS, March 28.—Louis Kossuth, the aged Hungarian patriot, who is living in exile in this city, to-day received a deputation of his fellow countrymen and admirers. In discussing with the deputation the political situation in Hungary, Kossuth said that the ecclesiastical programme of the government was the key to Hungary's future and that this programme ought to be supported unconditionally by all lovers of the country. Kossuth is enjoying as good health as could be expected in a man of his extreme age. He is now over 90 years old.

Washington Topics.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senators Nance, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in behalf of the minority of the committee to-day submitted to the Senate a report upon the case of Hon. Lee Mantle, finding that he is not entitled to take his seat as a Senator from Montana. The report is signed by Senators Vance, Gray, Palmer and Mitchell.

The resolutions for the election of officers of the Senate, W. R. Cox of North Carolina Secretary, Richard J. Bright of Indiana, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Rev. Mr. Milburn as Chaplain, coupled with conditions that they shall not enter on the discharge of their duties until the 30th of June next, up to which time the present incumbents are to remain in office, were offered in the Senate to-day and went over till to-morrow.

The case of Senator Roach of North Dakota was brought before the Senate in the shape of a resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, (Rep.), directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the allegations of criminal embezzlement and to report the facts, and what is the duty of the Senate in relation thereto. This resolution also went over till to-morrow, the Senate adjourning after a session of only thirty-five minutes.

A Batch of Hamburg Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The treasury department is advised that 450 immigrants from Hamburg have arrived at Halifax, destined for points in the United States. Acting-Secretary Spaulding to-day telegraphed the collectors of customs at Port Huron, Detroit, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, the points at which they are likely to enter the United States from Canada, to keep a close watch on these immigrants and see that the treasury quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. This is the first arrival of immigrants from Hamburg by way of Canada since the suspension of immigration in last January. As a rule, immigrants from Europe to the United States by way of Canada are not so good as those that come direct, and for that reason the treasury department takes extra precautions.

Anarchistic Populists.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—The Republican State League issued the following to-day:

"The executive committee of the Republican State League urge Republicans in all cities where Republican tickets have been nominated to lay aside all personal or merely local considerations and work for the success of said tickets at the approaching April elections. And we call upon all patriotic citizens, regardless of party, to join this initial movement preliminary to the great contest to be waged at the next general election for the redemption of the State from the disgrace brought upon it by Anarchists and boodlers in the name of reform."

World's Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Western Passenger association members spent to-day considering the report of the Committee on World's Fair rates. The report was considered section by section and not more than half of it was discussed. The adoption depends entirely upon the final vote to adopt the report as a whole. The basis will be a maximum reduction of 20 or 25 per cent. Provision will be made for one-way rates for excursions on first-class trains and a cent a mile rates for coach excursions. It is fully understood by the passenger men that if World's Fair travel be heavy the rates will be maintained, but in case of slight business a reduction will be made to draw the crowds.

Governor Vetoes a Repeal Bill.

DENVER, March 28.—The Governor vetoed to-day Senate Bill No. 2, entitled, "An act to repeal an act concerning railroads and railroad corporations, prescribing the powers and duties thereof, also providing for the appointment of a railroad commission and prescribing the powers and duties of the same, approved April 6, 1895."

The Governor's veto is a very elaborate one. He enumerates in detail his objections to the bill and concludes by saying that thirty-four states in the Union have a similar bill, and he cannot understand why the State of Colorado desires to abolish a bill that has been productive of so much good in other states.

Child Held for Debt.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 28.—Mrs. Anita Guerrero, a poor Mexican, called upon the County authorities to-day and stated that her 4-year-old child was being held by another Mexican woman named Longorio for debt. She owed the latter a small sum of money, and being unable to pay, her child was taken from her by the Longorio woman, who stated that she would keep the little one until the amount of money due her was forthcoming.

Thrashed the Professor.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—Prof. William C. Ream, son of the late bandmaster Ream, of Fourteenth street New York, was thrashed within an inch of his life last night by Prof. Sam Burbank, one of the leading musicians of this city. The chastisement was inflicted in defense of a lady whom Ream had seriously offended. Burbank has been the recipient of floral tributes from the ladies of Atlanta all day.

An Antique Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. William E. Curtis, in charge of the Spanish-American exhibit at the World's Fair, reached Washington this morning from Norfolk, having in his custody the Columbus papers loaned by the Spanish government for exhibition at Chicago. They were brought to this country on the United States steamer Newark, which reached Norfolk Sunday afternoon.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Fourth-Assistant-Postmaster-General Maxwell appointed forty-nine fourth-class postmasters and of this number thirty-seven were to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of the incumbents.

Services Not Needed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 28.—The administration has begun to use the official ax on the Oklahoma crowd. Inspectors Scothorn, Gillingwater and Candy, of the interior department, were to-day notified by Secretary Smith that their services were no longer needed.

Miner Injured.

RED CLIFF, Colo., March 28.—William Ingram, a miner, was fatally injured by a cave-in in the Uncle Sam mine, at Gilman, last night. Several others narrowly escaped death. The injured man was 50 years old and has a large family.

A Block Burned.

MARION, Mo., March 28.—At 3 o'clock this morning one entire block on the east side of the public square was burned down in less than an hour. The loss foots up over $50,000 with light insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

Celebrated Copper Riveted

OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

The only kind made by white labor

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARK.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

YOUR FAVORITE HOME NEWSPAPER

—AND—

The Leading Democratic Daily Paper of the United States

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.50.

THE WEEKLY STATE

Gives all the news of Town, County and State, and as much National news as any other paper of its class.

Your Home would be incomplete without it.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is a NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER, and gives all the general news of the United States and the World. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments for "THE FAMILY CIRCLE," and "OUR YOUNG FOLKS." Its "HOME AND SOCIETY" columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive. Its "AGRICULTURAL" department has no superior in the country. Its "MARKET REPORTS" are recognized authority in all parts of the land.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and THE WEEKLY GAZETTE for one year

For Only $1.50, Cash in Advance.

N. Y. Weekly Tribune, regular price per year	$1 00
The Weekly Gazette, " " " "	1 25
TOTAL	$2 25
We furnish both papers one year for	$1.50

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

Address all orders to

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VALLEY'S SPEECH.

Ohio's Governor Makes an Address Upon the Presidents.

CANTON, Ohio, March 28.—A largely attended Republican league dinner was held in this city to-night.

In response to the toast "The Republican Presidents," Governor McKinley said:

"MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN:—The Presidents of the United States since the beginning of the government have been citizens of lofty character, chosen because of some distinguished service either in civil or military life. While we are not a military people in the European sense, still the country has never failed to reward its most distinguished soldiers and has crowned them with its highest honors. Not only did the fathers of the country make Washington—who was their most illustrious soldier—the first President because of his distinguished war service, but their descendants bestowed upon General Grant, the most illustrious soldier of the late war, the same high honor, and both were accorded a triumphant reelection. It may also be said that all of the presidents chosen by the people fairly reflected the best sentiment of the country at the time and all of them guarded with jealous care the interests and well-being of the people and the integrity and honor of the country.

Governor McKinley then reviewed the life and services of the Republican presidents, paying an eloquent tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

Speaking of Mr. Harrison, Major McKinley said that his administration was pure, vigorous and patriotic, and his own contemporaries will give him his true place in history. His administration taught the nations of the world that no country can with safety molest an American seaman or insult the American flag.

In conclusion he said:

"The history of the Republican presidents is the history of the party for more than thirty years. The presidents, however, did not create the party; the party created the presidents. They did not create the cause for which the Republican party had contended. That cause was created in the consciences of the people of the North and it has been triumphantly sustained and vindicated by the repeated verdict of the American people and the deliberate judgment of mankind. The cause is just as great and good and triumphant as it ever was in the past. The country needs the Republican party, for its principles and purposes and policies underlie every American interest and are allied with its true growth and advancement. We have now reached in the national pathway the place where the ways turn.

"Since 1859 until the fourth day of March this year the Democratic party has been without power to do anything with public measures without the sanction of the Republican party. In all those years until now they have never had at the same time the legislative and the executive branches of the government. They have got now and they are in full and undisputed possession. They have no divided responsibility. There is no longer any excuse for pretense; no longer any room for hypocrisy. If they believe in themselves and their professions of thirty years they can now make them effective. What they will do I do not know. I cannot know, for they do not know themselves. There is no cause for discouragement on our part. We have but to move on with our old time vigor, yielding nothing of principle. As Mr. Lincoln said on Nov. 17, 18, 1858: 'The fight must go on. The cause must not surrender at the end of one or even a hundred defeats.'"

Mrs. Cleveland's Reception.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mrs. Cleveland's reception to-day from 12 to 1 o'clock was twice as long as heretofore. She received as usual in the blue room, the visitors being admitted in groups as they arrived. The fine day on the occasion brought out a variety of elegant spring costumes and the event was gayer than the blue room has witnessed the past year.

To-morrow afternoon at 2:30 Mrs. Cleveland will receive the ladies of the diplomatic corps, she having learned that there was a very general disappointment manifested by the ladies of the corps in not having been received when gentlemen were.

Elliott F. Shepard's Funeral.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The funeral of the late Elliott F. Shepard took place to-day from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The service was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. John Hall. There was a profusion of floral offerings of more than usual magnificence around the altar, directly in front of which the casket, containing the remains, rested on a raised dais. At West Forty-second street a special boat was waiting to convey the remains to New Dorp, Staten Island, where they were placed in the Vanderbilt vault in the Moravian cemetery.

Chilian Battles.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Herald's cable from Valparaiso, Chili, says: The Herald's correspondent in the city of Rio Grande do Sul telegraphs that refugees who have arrived there from Bage tell stories of hard fighting between the government troops and the revolutionists under General Tavarez, who are besieging that stronghold.

These refugees say that Colonel Matta, commanding a detachment of the national army sent from Rio de Janeiro, surprised and butchered 100 revolutionists near Rio Negro.

General Saravia, who has command of the revolutionary troops in that section, attacked Colonel Matta. The revolutionists were driven back after a hard fight, but Colonel Matta is reported to have been killed.

Prince Bismarck's Health.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A morning paper says that Dr. Emil Dorn, who resides at No. 127 East Tenth street, this city, has received alarming advices regarding Prince Bismarck's health. The paper says that Dr. Dorn was for many years an Aide-de-Camp on Count Von Moltke's staff and since the Franco-Prussian war was stationed in London as an attache of the German legation.

FIRE BUGS AT WORK

A Villainous Attempt Luckily Frustrated in Denver.

MORE FIRES IN MILWAUKEE.

The Incendiary Epidemic Breaks Out There Again, and the City is Panic Stricken—Two Denver Firemen Killed.

DENVER, March 24.—What has every appearance of being a premeditated and carefully planned attempt to blow up a business block was discovered by the firemen to-night. Someone detected smoke coming from the wall paper and paint store of Chatfield & Weigand in the Ghost Building opposite the Glenarm hotel. An alarm was turned in and when the fire department arrived and broke into the building, they found burning fuses attached to oil barrels, and to cans of which the faucets had been left open and also to a keg of powder. Only the prompt arrival of the firemen prevented what would have been a terrible disaster. The building is a three story brick and stone structure with a half a dozen business houses below, and apartments above, which were all occupied.

Chief Pearse ordered the arrest of Chatfield and Weigand, and the former is now in jail while officers are hunting for the latter.

A thorough investigation will be made. The firm carries a good stock, but has done little business of late.

UNDER FALLING WALLS.

Two Firemen Killed While at Work in Denver.

DENVER, March 24.—A fire broke out at 10 minutes to 5 this morning in the warehouse of the Summit Tea & Feed Company at the corner of Third and Larimer streets. Not many minutes later four firemen were lying on the ground covered with debris and falling bricks of the east wall of this fire trap. One was dead and three were severely wounded. A second one died less than two hours later.

The list is as follows:

KILLED—Frank Mahoney, Fred Pierpont.

WOUNDED—Max Baser, A. Riley.

All were members of the Central Station Engine company.

The firemen shortly after arriving at the scene of the fire were directed to fight the flames from the east side. They entered an alley between the east wall of the building on one side and a number of freight cars and a pile of wood on the other. This left them a space of twelve feet to work in. There were several firemen working near the building when suddenly the wall was seen to topple. A hundred voices shouted the warning. The men themselves saw their danger. They rushed wildly towards the woodpile, but there their progress was stopped, and caught like rats in a trap the wall fell upon them.

Contractors rushed to their aid and soon had them dragged from beneath the debris. Mahoney was dead, Pierpont was a mass of bruises, and three other two were also severely injured. The three wounded men were taken to police headquarters, where medical aid was given them. Pierpont however died in spite of all that could be done for him. The other two men, although badly bruised, will probably recover.

Besides the building and contents four loaded freight cars were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DENVER, March 24.—About 7 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the paint and oil store of Chatfield & Weigand in the Byer building on Fifteenth street. The flames were quickly subdued and then it was discovered that the fire was of incendiary origin and had it progressed a few minutes longer an explosion would have occurred strong enough to wreck the entire building and either kill or maim over a hundred persons who were at supper in a restaurant next to the building store and an immense throng of people who had gathered to see the fire.

After the fire was extinguished it was found that the faucets in numerous oil barrels had been turned on and that the contents had covered the floor. Besides this a large amount of gasoline was placed so as to be easily exploded, and then a slow fuse of powder was attached to the nearest barrel of oil. The fuse was placed out of reach of the combustibles, so that it would not ignite the oil until it had burned to the end inserted in the barrel. Before reaching the end the fuse fired some paper on the counter, and as the fire was confined above the floor, and was early discovered the explosion did not occur.

H. B. Chatfield, one of the firm, is under arrest charged with having set the fire and fixing the explosives. His partner, S. R. Weigand, is being looked for. Indignation is great at the cold blooded attempt to burn the store at the probable expense of many lives. The feeling is added to by the opinion that this morning's fire in which two firemen were killed and two injured was of incendiary origin.

More Milwaukee Fires.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Fire bugs, real or imaginary, have terrorized the city. The entire detective force is to-night scouring the city and vicinity for incendiaries. Insurance men are thoroughly alarmed and say that the leading companies intend to withdraw from the city until confidence is secured.

It is doubtful if another city in the United States has been scourged by fire like Milwaukee. Ever since the $6,000,000 fire of Oct. 28, which swept away the greater portion of the Third ward, there has been an alarming succession of costly fires. All have been in business blocks and many have been of mysterious origin. Late in December the citizens became so frightened that meetings were held which resulted in the city authorities placing a large number of special policemen on duty. For a time there were no fires and the public quieted down.

But within the past week there have been seven big fires and when two more started to-day citizens generally, and insurance men particularly, went into hysterics. The police have secured strong evidence that to-day's fires were of incendiary origin. It was learned to-night that a stranger was seen to leave the Hubbard building shortly before the fire started.

In addition to the two fires an unskillful attempt to burn The Williams Oil company's plant was discovered just in time.

Since the Third ward fire Chief Foley of the fire department has maintained that many of the fires were of incendiary origin. The police department refused to accept this theory, but to-day police officers admitted that there might be something to it and started an investigation.

AT THE CAPITAL.

The Monetary Conference Will Reassemble.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—"I know they are going to re-assemble. The President is favorable to that," said Senator Teller of Colorado this morning, when asked what news there was with regard to the International Monetary Conference.

Subsequently Senator Teller had an extended interview with Secretary Carlisle in regard to the conference, and was told by the Secretary that it had been definitely settled that the United States would send delegates. It is likely that two of the old delegates will be requested to serve.

THE APPOINTED SENATORS.

Mr. Vance, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, is preparing the majority report of the committee on the cases of the Senators appointed by Governors of the States of Montana, Washington and Wyoming, and will finish it to-morrow. It will not be long, but will present the reasons on account of which the majority of the committee do not believe the certificates of these Governors are sufficient authority upon which to seat the Senators in question. It will contain many references to past sessions of the Senate in cases where the question raised here has been passed upon in an incidental way.

Mr. Hoar, who prepared the minority report favoring the seating of the senators, has completed his work.

It is probable that both reports will be printed and laid upon the Senators' desks when the Senate convenes Monday. In that event the debate relating to these cases may be precipitated at once. There is a desire on the part of the Senators who expect to participate in this discussion to get at it as soon as possible. With the present numerous recesses the debate may be strung out an indefinite length. One prominent Republican Senator said to-day that he believed the Senate would not adjourn until the middle of next month, unless daily sessions are held.

The Cherokee Strip.

WICHITA, Kan., March 24.—In the District Court of Sumner county to-day, Judge Ray rendered a decision in the case of the Cherokee Nation against the Cherokee Live Stock association declaring the lease of the Cherokee Outlet to the association absolutely void. Suit was brought to recover rent from the association to the amount of $200,000, and in their application the Cherokees claimed a fee simple title to the tract. But the court held that the patent under which they claimed title only allowed the use of the Strip as an outlet, and apart from this their lease to the cattlemen was in violation of Section 2,116 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which provides that Indians may not lease or convey lease of lands except by treaty. This decision will probably result in Wolff and others of the Nationalists giving up their fight against the ratification of the treaty with the United States government, and it may confidently be anticipated that at the meeting at Tahlequah on Tuesday next, the Cherokee council will accept the proposition of Congress.

WILL RATIFY THE TREATY.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 24.—A private telegram from D. W. Busby, head, ex-Chief of the Cherokees, states that there is no doubt that the Cherokee council will ratify the action of Congress with regard to the Strip at the next meeting.

A Strange Phenomenon.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 24.—T. W. Carmichael of Chicago and William Steers of this city witnessed a strange phenomenon last night. They were returning from a country trip and were four miles from town when a terrific thunder storm overtook them. The rain came down in sheets and it was in entire darkness, when suddenly the scene was lighted up in a brilliant and blinding manner, and the men saw a huge ball of fire dart before the horses' heads at a height of about forty feet. From the larger ball hundreds of smaller ones broke off with explosions sounding like musketry. The men were paralyzed with fear and the horses snorted and crouched in terror while a cloud of peculiar and suffocating smoke surrounded the party. The climax came when the aerolite struck and exploded with a force that shook the earth and was distinctly heard for miles distant. The men lost consciousness and the horses dropped in their tracks.

Carmichael, who soon recovered, managed to get the team up and the harness repaired. His companion did not fare so well, and was still limp when Crawfordsville was reached an hour later. Restoratives were applied to Steers and he revived, but it is feared the shock to his nervous system will prove fatal. Carmichael's eyesight is probably permanently impaired by the light.

A party of scientists made search for what is supposed to be a valuable specimen this afternoon but did not find it. Evidence of the fiery ball were found on a peach tree which bore a deep furrow. A large hole had been plowed in the ground about fifty rods beyond the tree and it is believed that the aerolite will be found there.

An Unlawful Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Judge Billings in the United States court to-day rendered an opinion in the suit of the government against the Amalgamated council and the officers of the various labor organizations which ordered the general strike in November last. An injunction against the organizations was asked for, under the act of Congress prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade.

In an elaborate opinion the court sets aside every claim of the defendants, and declares that the acts of the Amalgamated council and the officers of the union were unlawful in ordering a general strike, and that the merchants are entitled to injunctions and other relief.

An Aspen Fire.

ASPEN, Colo., March 24.—At 8 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the stationery store of Bocco & Co., on Cooper avenue. The total loss is $5,000; insurance $3,500. Davin & Drury's saloon, adjoining on the west, and O'Reilly's saloon east, both sustained losses of about $1,200 each; partially insured.

A Murderer Convicted.

DENVER, March 24.—Anton Woode, the 15-year-old boy murderer, who confessed to the killing of Joe Smith for no other reason than that he wanted his victim's watch and gun, was found guilty by a jury in the District court this morning.

OVER THE OCEAN.

King Humbert the Target of a Stone Thrower.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN ROME.

Infernal Machines in the Eternal City—Another Monte Carlo—A Wave of Distress From Russia—Prince Bismarck's Failing Health.

ROME, March 25.—The city is in a state of great excitement over an assault that was made this evening upon King Humbert. The King was returning from the Villa Borghese, where he was spending a portion of the day, when a person having the general appearance of an Italian workingman threw a stone at the King, the missile almost striking him.

There was a considerable number of people in the streets at the time, it being about 5 o'clock in the evening, and several persons rushed upon the assailant and seized him before he had a chance to make another attempt at violence.

The assailant was promptly seized and by the police and conveyed to prison. Otherwise he would in all probability have been killed by the angry multitude.

An immense crowd assembled and covered the King with frantic enthusiasm, and all the way to the palace the scene was like a triumphal progress. King Humbert gracefully acknowledged the ovation and was evidently deeply moved by the evidence of loyalty on the part of his subjects.

THE CABLE LETTER.

Politics and Personalities in European States.

LONDON, March 25.—Mail advices from Rome prove that a very inadequate idea of the dynamite campaign of the Italian Anarchists has been communicated by telegraph to the outside world. A strict censorship is exercised over all dispatches by the government, and anything likely to create a panicky feeling is suppressed. The seriousness of the situation is shown by the fact that three regiments from Northern Italy are on their way to the city, and that four-fifths of troops have been suspended among all the troops in the immediate vicinity. Although not a day has passed without the finding of bombs by the police, all the authorities declare that the attempts of the dynamiters have practically ceased, and that all, except a few of the most venturesome Anarchists have left the city. Much of this deception is practiced merely to delay the growing uneasiness of foreign sovereigns expected to be present at the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margaret next month.

For instance tremendous efforts are making to suppress the news that a bomb was found on Wednesday evening near the house of Herr Von Bulow, German Ambassador to the Vatican. An infernal machine was received by the Austrian secretary of legation on Thursday, but he discreetly referred it to the inspector of police who has been detailed to open such packages sent to the State departments. On Thursday evening a cement bomb wound with heavy wire was found against the wall of Admiral Brin's house in the Palazzo Odescalchi. The attention of a policeman was attracted by the burning of the fuse. He extinguished the light and carried the bomb to the police officials, where an examination showed that enough explosives had been placed in it to wreck the whole house.

The rector of the University Della Sapienza received yesterday morning a box marked "books." The exceptional heaviness of the box excited his suspicions, and he gave it to the police with the request that they open it. Upon removing the bottom of the box the police found several tubes of explosives which would have been set off by a spring and hammer and they lifted the cover. On a slip of paper within was written, "Best wishes to the papal bigots from the International Association of Anarchists."

A similar infernal machine received at the Ministry of the Interior was packed with a leather strip on which was printed in red ink, "Blood, Fire and Revolution! Long live the cause of humanity!"

Many officials have received warnings that they will be killed before May 1, and in all the departments of the city and national government the number of guards has been doubled for their protection. The approaches to the public buildings swarm with detectives, and nobody who fails to give a satisfactory account of himself can hope to get near the public offices.

The police have shown themselves utterly incompetent. Although searching day and night for the store of dynamite upon which the Anarchists are drawing, they have accomplished nothing. Since the explosions of a year ago they have paid little attention to the Anarchists, and therefore do not know which way to turn to arrest the plotters. In Rome the developments of the coming week are awaited with the keenest anxiety.

The plan to establish another Monte Carlo on the continent has so far matured that a deputation from the Monaco stock company is now in Luxemburg trying to secure the Grand Duke's approval of the details. Monaco is the Luxemburg resort upon which the company has its eyes. If the grand ducal government will allow it to build and conduct a gambling casino as that place, the company will contract to pay all the State expenditures and thus relieve the inhabitants completely of taxation. As the Luxemburg budget is about nine million francs, this offer gives a fair idea of the enormous profits which the company expects to receive from an establishment in Monaco. In Monaco the price paid for the privilege of conducting the gambling casino is hardly half that now offered to the Luxemburg government. The reason for the apparent generosity of the deputation in negotiation with the Grand Duke is that the company calculates upon an annual income at Monaco of thirty-two million francs against some twenty-two million francs received above all expenses at Monte Carlo. The Grand Duke is agreeable to the plan proposed by the deputation, and his subjects are more than anxious that it be accepted in view of the promised relief from taxation and the immense business which the influx of tourists would bring to the duchy. The Bismarck ministry, however, is opposed to the plan. As a general election is at hand and money is being spent like water by the casino company, there is little doubt that the ministry will be compelled eventually to yield or resign.

Russia has set up this week the ever recurring wail of distress. Kharkov, Kasan and several other governments are partly under water. The Volga and the Don are flowing through villages and over fields. Smaller streams have swollen to devastating torrents and are sweeping away the few cattle which the famine left to the peasants. The loss of human life has been considerable, notably in Kharkov, where some twenty-three cases of drowning have been reported already.

The subsidence of the floods is regarded as little less appalling than their rising, as fevers and cholera are expected to breed in the fields strewn with dead cattle and wreckage, and covered with the foul river mud. The general loss of property has impoverished hundreds of families who had survived in comparative prosperity the disasters of the last two years.

Prince Bismarck's health is so poor that he probably will be obliged to give up his plan to visit Count Herbert in Fiume this spring. He suffers from indigestion and insomnia, his appetite is growing rapidly less, and his fits of melancholy often last for days. The understanding is, however, that on April 1 he will endeavor to receive the deputations which call at Friedrichsruhe with birthday congratulations. Bonn, Goettingen, Heidelburg and Jena students will send committees to present addresses, and Business Men's associations throughout the empire are preparing to express their good wishes by means of delegations or presents.

Jefferson Davis's Monument.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Mayor E. Taylor Ellison of Richmond, Va., arrived in the city yesterday and had a conference with General Gunn and staff of the Louisiana division of Confederate veterans upon the removal of the remains of Jefferson Davis to Richmond. The details as to the date of the removal, the composition of the escort, the number of stopping places and the route will be agreed upon at another conference this afternoon.

Mayor Ellison says the re-interment will take place in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond on May 30. The place has been selected by Mrs. Davis, and will be reserved for the Davis family. The Louisiana division will have charge of the ceremonies at New Orleans and the Lee camp at Richmond. During the coming summer or fall designs for the Davis monument will be asked for. The monument will be erected in Monroe park, and it is expected to lay the corner stone and begin work next year, and to complete the structure within the next two or three years.

An Apartment House Burned.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day the large brick apartment house on Prospect street known as the Morgan caught fire and in a short time was blazing fiercely. The building was a mass of flames in a very few minutes. There was considerable delay in sending in an alarm. It was fully half an hour before the department arrived. By that time the flames had made great headway.

The house was crowded with tenants and an immense throng gathered outside. As they began to swarm forth, a scene of greatest confusion ensued. It soon became known that a number of persons had undoubtedly lost their lives and the excitement became intense. An urgent call for more fire apparatus had followed the first alarm and the engines and trucks soon thundered up and immediately firemen and a crowd of willing men were seeking for those who had been penned up in the building. A number of women were soon brought forth, two of them having been taken from sick beds and the others suffering from partial suffocation and injuries sustained in their wild efforts to escape. A hasty calculation was made, and it was announced that four women were missing. It was considered almost certain that they had been smothered to death. Several fainting women were taken to the offices of neighboring physicians, and ambulances, which had been quickly summoned, soon bore others away to hospitals.

The cry at once went up that Mrs. P. S. Somers, a blind woman, was in her apartments on the third floor. A heroic effort was made by the firemen to save her, but she was dead when found. There were rumors that many of the forty people in the building had perished, but it is now definitely known that but five lost their lives, as follows:

DEAD.

Mrs. Mary Abbey, widow of the late Judge Abbey.

Mrs. P. S. Somers, her step-daughter.

Mrs. F. R. Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Emma Somers.

Percy Hunt, her son, aged 18 months.

Mrs. Hunt, who lives in Brooklyn village, a suburban town, was visiting her relatives when the terrible event occurred.

The blind woman was terribly burned, while the others died from suffocation. The baby boy was alive when taken from the building, but died four minutes later.

THE INJURED.

Con Valein, face and hands burned in rescuing inmates.

Mrs. E. E. Miller, who gave the alarm and jumped from a second story window; badly bruised.

Mrs. F. M. Gifford, jumped from an upper story window and caught in a blanket; badly bruised.

Mrs. Shimpiner, who was badly burned in rescuing a daughter.

It was reported during the progress of the fire that Mrs. Sarah E. Bolton, the well-known authoress and poetess had been burned to death. Several persons asserted that she was in her apartments. Mrs. Bolton, however, was down town on a shopping tour. The cause of the fire is unknown, although it originated in the basement, near the furnace. It will be thoroughly investigated as the building is said to have been a fire trap. The building was owned by W. J. Morgan, the lithographer, and was built two years ago. His loss is estimated at $8,000, insurance $2,000. Mrs. M. A. Hanna, who was the lessee, will lose $2,000 on furniture. The losses of tenants will foot up $20,000. There were many narrow escapes during the fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the building was gutted in a very short time.

Canadian Annexation.

MONTREAL, March 25.—It is stated that the French Canadian promoters of annexation to the United States intend to organize regular committees in all the French-Canadian centers of the United States with a view to induce the Canadians there to correspond regularly with their friends and relatives here, impressing upon them the advantages to be derived from living under the Stars and Stripes.

A POSSIBLE GOOD.

Benefits to be Expected From the Monetary Conference.

OTHER WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Possible Ambassadors—The Senate Will Guard Its Prerogatives—Secretary Smith's New Departure—Office Seekers Called For.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The news that the President has decided to reconvene the international monetary conference at Brussels on May 30, is received with approbation by Senators who have interested themselves in the silver question. The impression prevails that the United States delegation will not be materially changed in personnel, for the reason that the delegates, in addition to possessing a thorough mastery of the complex and abstruse questions involved in the objects of the conference, have made an acquaintance among the delegates from other countries that may insure a more favorable reception for such proposals as they put forward than would be the case among strangers.

However this may be, it is sure that at least one familiar figure will be missed when the delegates re-assemble, for Senator Allison, who discharged the duties of President of the American delegation, has been obliged from business considerations to surrender the idea of carrying forward his work as a delegate. The Senator is not an extremist, but hopeful that some definite agreement will be reached when the conference re-assembles. He does not base the hope on indications of any material change in sentiment in Europe, but believes that the agitation of the silver question at the first session of the conference has awakened popular interest in the question in England and on the continent as evidenced by the elaborate discussions that have since taken place and are still in progress through the medium of financial publications and in the general press.

Touching the Italian demand that the United States delegates come to the conference prepared to submit a definite proposition, Senator Allison says that he does not believe such a course is feasible. The wishes of the United States were made apparent at the first session, and the European governments know what we desire. Between that and what may be attained there is a difference, and out of such conditions may issue a compromise. It was too much to expect the conference to agree upon a free silver coinage and in Senator Allison's opinion, one feasible basis of agreement that really promises to give effect to the purpose of the conference, was the retirement of gold from coinage below a certain value and the natural replacement of this retired coinage by silver.

POSSIBLE AMBASSADORS.

Senators at the Capitol to-day are a unit in the belief that if the President sees fit to promote United States Ministers to the rank of Ambassadors, as he will be authorized to do in the case of our representative to such powers as send Ambassadors here, such promotion will amount to a new appointment and must be subjected to the approval of the Senate. The Senate is very jealous of its authority.

The section of the Constitution reads as follows: "He (the President) shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls."

Senators hold that the appointment of a man to be a Minister is one thing, and the appointment of the same man to the position of Ambassador is another and as such requires a separate action of the powers.

From the statements of the Senators it is inferred they will approve the promotions of existing officials as new nominations and will act upon them as if the names had never been before the Senate. The article of the Constitution, they hold, makes a distinction between Ministers and Ambassadors and prohibits the appointment of either without the consent of the Senate.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Secretary Hoke Smith has inaugurated another new departure. He has announced that on next Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock he desires to see at his office all persons who desire to be heard on the subject of appointments of official positions in the Territory of Arizona. Secretary Smith is of the opinion that much valuable time may thus be saved and a better knowledge of the merits of the several candidates obtained than by the usual methods. The most important territorial office the Secretary will be called upon to fill is that of Governor, and next in importance is that of the Secretary of the Territory.

MINOR NEWS NOTES.

Secretary Carlisle to-day reduced the treasury force by discharging six Chinese inspectors and five immigration inspectors. He states that the vacancies will not be filled.

At the close of business the Treasury department had on hand $7,000,000 free gold. Secretary Carlisle has declined several offers of gold during the week and accepts now only the most advantageous.

Mr. Ye Chin Yun, Charge d'Affaires for Corea, gave a dinner party this evening to celebrate the birthday of the Crown Prince of Corea.

THE CYCLONE'S WORK.

Mississippi Villages Swept from Off the Earth.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—Scattering reports coming to Memphis from points in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi indicate that a terrific cyclone whirled up the Mississippi valley from the southwest this afternoon, crashing and sweeping houses like strawstacks along in its mad path, and twisting the wires in all directions. Like delicate silken threads.

Communication with the storm-swept locality was exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory. Passengers on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train told of the destruction of Tunica. The Birmingham train could not get to Memphis until after 8 o'clock, the trainmen being compelled to chop and remove trees off the track between here and Kelly. The trainmen report that not a house was left standing in Kelly, which is a station about thirteen miles from Memphis. The swath of the storm as it crossed the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road seemed to embrace a territory between Capervile and Olive Branch. Dozens of houses, huge trees and barns were razed to the ground by the violence of the storm.

The damage at Tunica, Miss., was great. About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the sky in the southwest began to darken intensely, and a low wailing sound announced a storm. Within a few minutes the wind came along with terrible velocity and with a swish and a whirl that portended danger. The first hard wind was followed by the cyclone and houses crushed like eggshells. Huge raindrops fell and the scene was a weird one indeed. The ruthless visitor lingered over and around the town scarcely two minutes and yet in that time he leveled buildings unsparingly, tossing saloon and church alike to the ground. Such unusual and unexpected wrath stunned the people and the artillery-like noise of tumbling roofs paralyzed the mind for moments. A partial calm, save for the fall of rain, then came, and people rushed about in great excitement. On one side of the square where stood a handsome building occupied by the Knights of Pythias and Masons was now only a heap of timber and jutting beams from a mass of ruins. This was one of the most pretentious buildings in the town. The people on the streets first noticed this wreck and then they saw the roof of the courthouse was gone, but there was more than this: there were cries and screams of children. Men rushed to the colored schoolhouse where were 150 scholars. The building, a two-story frame, had been blown down and beneath the ruins was a mass of struggling children. So far as known none were killed, but there were many maimed and bruised, some with broken arms and some with fractured skulls.

The full extent of the damage is not known, but the loss to property will go into the hundreds of thousands.

Trainmen on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road report that Kelly, Miss., was wiped off the face of the earth, not a soul being left to tell the tale. A special train left Memphis for Kelly at 9:30 p. m.

A special from Cleveland, Miss., states that a cloud-burst and storm destroyed considerable property in that vicinity to-day. The cloud came up like a dark greenish mountain of wrath and burst in an instant. No lives were lost.

MISSOURI.

Towns and Country Swept by a Terrible Wind.

SALISBURY, Mo., March 23.—Just as day was breaking this morning the farmers three miles east of here were suddenly aroused by a terrific roar. A cyclone of tremendous power had swept down upon them, and in a twinkling houses, barns and outhouses were unroofed, and some of them totally destroyed. Orchards were leveled to the ground and scores of gardens and fields of spring crops were laid waste. In one place a tract of forest embracing many acres of magnificent timber was laid flat to the ground. Trees were broken like straws and huge trunks were carried for many hundred yards by the wind and strewn across roads and over fields.

In the city the shock was not so severe, although the thunder of the passing storm was something frightful. Many scattering fragments of wrecks, flying branches of trees and other debris struck houses and shattered windows in this city. The residence of Mrs. Gunn in the southwestern portion of the city just caught at the edge of the cyclone and was completely destroyed. One gust of wind carried off the roof and deposited it in a pasture several hundred yards away. This gave the family time to get into their cellar and the next swoop of the storm tore the walls to the ground. Nearby was a stable containing eight horses and other stock. The livestock was killed and the structure scattered in all directions. The storm was followed by a heavy rain.

Nevada, Mo., also felt the cyclone, several houses being unroofed and one corner of the State Insane Asylum was torn off, creating a panic among the inmates. Dozens of farm buildings were also destroyed and hundreds of head of stock killed.

A PHENOMENAL STORM.

Snow, Sleet, Rain, Thunder and Lightning Raging Together.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—Reports from many points in South Dakota and western Minnesota, up to 10:30 this evening, indicate that the snow, sleet, rain and thunder storm in those regions is raging with almost unprecedented fury. At Aberdeen, S. D., the storm assumed phenomenal proportions and shows not the slightest indications of abatement. At that point the snow has been falling thirty-six hours and has reached a depth of twenty inches. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall anything like it. Train service on all roads is practically abandoned and will be for several days.

A Huron dispatch says that all points in South Dakota east of the Missouri river are experiencing one of the heaviest storms ever known there. The storm began on Tuesday and sleet, rain, hail and snow have fallen by turns until this afternoon, when the wind changed suddenly to the north and a blinding snow storm set in. There is a foot or more of snow on the ground and it is so wet that navigation in it is impossible.

The great storm in the twin cities was phenomenal in its character and intensity. There was first a fall of very heavy, wet snow and right in the midst of this there came loud rushes of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, giving to the white mantle of the earth a strikingly weird aspect. The snow was followed by a sleet storm, and this also was accompanied by increased cannonading by heaven's artillery. By daylight the commotion of the elements had developed into a driving rain storm.

The streets of St. Paul and Minneapolis were covered with rivers of slush and the street cars were not able to budge an inch, and those who had to get to their business had literally to wade through the slush. The sleet had so tangled and broken the telephone wires that the hungry populace could not telephone the butchers for their breakfast chops.

Floods in Kansas.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kansas, March 23.—Last night there was a heavy rain storm in this vicinity. From reports it was general in this section and extended from Purcell to Kansas City. The rain at Pomona Agency, I. T., was very heavy and at places in that vicinity the water was running over the Santa Fe track when the morning train came up. There must have been a cloud burst somewhere in the Black Bear, as that stream rose about fifteen feet. The freight train due at about 4 a. m. was held at Red Oak six hours on account of the storm. All trains are delayed here from the south on account of the rains.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

Literary Department.

TWO TYPICAL NOVELS.

Two novels that have come to our table from the press of the Worthington company are excellent examples of the sort of fiction that is now produced in two of the leading literary nations of Continental Europe, the French and the German. The German novel is "The Cipher Despatch," by Robert Byr, translated by Elise L. Lathrop. The plot of the story hinges upon the theft of a dispatch sent in cipher by one of the German secretaries to the Italian government, and its premature publication. Suspicion falls upon one of the clerks named Karst, and he is publicly disgraced. His son, Dr. Karst, and the daughter of the Secretary, fall in love with each other, but owing to her father's stern opposition, they cannot be married. The developments of the story mainly concern Dr. Karst's efforts to discover the real thief of the dispatch, who turns out to have been the Secretary's own son. This person, when he is finally found out, about the three hundredth page, promptly shoots himself. Meantime Miss Grace, the daughter, has been married to a certain Count Wedelo von Rudin. Dr. Karst tries to get her to elope with him, but she declines. He goes almost if not quite insane in his efforts to obtain revenge, and at last the heroine discovers, upon an attempt by Dr. Karst to shoot her husband, that she loves the latter. This of course renders the story a highly moral one, and edifying to its readers. There is a leading villain in the book—one Baron Kolm, besides several other lesser villains, and there is a large amount of intrigue, political, religious and other, through which one is obliged to struggle in following the fortunes of the hero and heroine.

We have given an outline of the plot as full as this, because we doubt whether anybody will have the patience to read the book all the way through, and it is one of the hardest books to skip along in and find out the salient situations that we ever tried. It is written laboriously, painstakingly, with a great accumulation of details, and if any one takes the time and trouble to read it through, he will discover quite plainly the reason why everybody said and did what they are represented to have said and done.

The French novel, not a very new one, by the bye, is Felix Pyat's "Rag-Picker of Paris," elaborated from his famous play, and done into English by Benj. R. Tucker. This is scarcely a good Sunday School book, or a good book for the perusal of the Young Person of either sex. The fact that at the climax the good who have survived its numerous catastrophes are rewarded and the wicked are all punished hardly makes a highly moral story of it. The details are not pleasant, nor are they such as can be indicated with any fullness in these columns.

The plot of the play is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. A French Duke, Crillon Garousse, who has squandered his patrimony, tries to commit suicide, but is hindered by a rag-picker named Jean. Then he murders Didier, a bank messenger, and makes off with $300,000. With this sum, having changed his name to Baron Hoffmann, he becomes a partner in a banking house, and progresses steadily until he is enormously wealthy. He murders half a dozen people incidentally, as it were, but these are really the least of his crimes. The hero of the story is his wife's nephew, a youth whom he tries to ruin by encouraging him in a fast life. The heroine is Marie Didier, daughter of the murdered bank messenger.

In the course of his story we are taken from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the Faubourg St. Germain, from the lowest dens of a most unimaginable vice to the palace of the Luxembourg, to the Bureau of Public Charities, the Conciergerie, the Maison Doree, the race course. In short we get a series of sketches, sharp, epigrammatic, masterly, of Parisian life as it was taken between 1828 and 1848—a picture more revolting, more full of sickening details, than that given in "Les Miserables," but hardly less graphic. But the book itself, in the development of its plot, in its forceful and fateful grasp, in its unity of movement through all its diversity of scene, is more like Eugene Sue than it is like Victor Hugo. It is extreme, sensational, shrinking from nothing in its pictures of crime, and dramatic to the highest degree. As compared with the German novel, it is infinitely more interesting, and can be read, although its actual length is about the same, in half the time. It is witty where the other is sluggish; its details are given in a series of flashes, where those of the other are painfully accumulated. In short, in its literary art, in its dramatic quality, it is by far the superior of its German contemporary, and is perhaps worth reading, while the other certainly is not.

If the object of literature be to diffuse "sweetness and light," neither of these books is literature. There is an exhibition in both of them, and in Pyat's book it is a very vivid exposition, of a good deal of the worst that is in human nature, and also of a little that is good and pure and true. But this is presented in a way that is essentially theatrical. There is evident a striving after effect which impairs one's idea of the writer's sincerity. By this we do not by any means wish to imply that what is dramatic is necessarily theatrical, or that what is effective is necessarily insincere; that would be to discredit art in some of its highest forms. But *ars est celare artem*, and Mr. Pyat's art is too much in evidence; while the art of Herr Byr is not only not in evidence, but for the most part non-existent.

THE LIFE OF BLAINE.

It is announced by the Henry Bill Publishing company of Norwich, Conn., that a Life of Blaine by Gail Hamilton will soon be published by the company.

Gail Hamilton has for years been a member of the Blaine family. She has known the inner and outer life of the man who stood for years as the foremost American statesman and political leader. She had his respect and confidence; she was made by him his literary executor, and to her care were confided his papers, letters and all his historical and biographical remains. Miss Dodge is a writer of great force and incisiveness. She has taken an interest in politics for many years, and understands the ins and outs of political history better than most men. The life that she writes will undoubtedly be a splendid eulogy of the great statesman, and there will not be a dull line in it from beginning to end.

IN PAPER COVERS.

There are many worse books than "St. Leger," published by G. W. Dillingham and there are a great many better ones. Its author, Richard B. Kimball, must either have known ever so much, or else had access to a good library. There is a little of everything in it from Greek to German and from orthodox hope to wild despair. The story stops either too soon or too late. The hero's girls all marry someone else (for which they cannot be blamed), except Theresa, and Theresa, who is something like Margaret, by two pages of Faust in evidence, the hero does not want. It is the old German story of

'The maiden fond she made me tired,
The maiden fickle I admired',
The true, was not what I required."

and then—well, that is all. The curtain comes down at the end of the second act, and the audience has not even the privilege of getting its money back at the box office. But no matter, as William Henry St. Leger says in conclusion, "Let us out into life!"—we will not find it in this book.

Among the number of books which are decidedly worse than "St. Leger" is "Volney Randolph" said to be "a novel" by James Robertshaw, and published by the same firm. It is weak in expression, stilted in verbiage, amateurish in style, wandering in plot. The reader spends the first quarter in wondering what it is all about, the next two in hoping that something will happen pretty soon, and the last quarter in longing for the end. This book is recommended as a specific for insomnia. It would be a nice book to have out on a ranch where there was no other around, one of the kind you look at longingly when you are real hungry for something to read, and then go out and chop fire-wood. "Volney Randolph" is not without points of excellence, but it does not assay high enough to pay for the mill-run.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The April issue of Lippincott's is mainly devoted to Columbus and the Exposition. The complete novel, "Columbus in Love," is by George Alfred Townsend ("Gath"), and narrates fully and feelingly the great discoverer's relations with Beatrix Enriquez. The leading persons of that day in Spain, and some of the chief scenes, are introduced —Isabella, Ferdinand, the Court, the Bishops, the fall of Granada, the Inquisition; as well as those most closely associated with the Genoese,—the faithful Nunez, the good prior of Rabida, Pinzon, the sailors, and many more. The canvas is crowded, and those who will may here make enlarged acquaintance, not only with the surface of Spain at that eventful era, but with the spirit of the time and the heart of its greatest man. The novel is fully illustrated.

William Igleheart tells "What the Publicity Department did for the Columbian Exposition." A portrait of Major Moses P. Handy accompanies this article.

Julian Hawthorne attempts "A Description of the Inexpressible,"—the buildings of the Fair; and Frederic M. Bird characterizes "The Religion of 1492" and that of Columbus.

The non-Columbian papers include one by Edgar Saltus on "Sappho;" an instalment of M. Crofton's "Men of the Day," covering J. A. Froude, Gounod, Dr. Farrar, General Howard and Congressman Holman; and an illustrated tale by Annie Flint,—"Abraham's Mother," which is the second in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories.

The poetry of the number is by Florence Earle Coates, Owen Wister and Robert Loveman.

The April number of "The Idler" is as entertaining as any of those that have preceded it, and that is saying a great deal. There is not a dull paragraph in it. The first article is a description, by Mr. G. B. Burgin, of the rehearsals at Mr. Henry Irving's Lyceum theater. The story is by Mr. F. W. Robinson, by whom there is also an autobiographical sketch of "How I Wrote My First Book." The "Lion in His Den" of the number is Mr. George Newnes at Putney, who may not be so well known to Americans as to Londoners, as the man who started "Tit-bits," and (in conjunction with Mr. Stead) "The Review of Reviews," and still later "Strand" and the "Picture Monthly." W. L. Alden writes in this number of "Hoskins's Pets," the said pets being criminals in general and burglars in particular, and tells how Hoskins was cured of his fondness by burglars themselves. Jerome K. Jerome's "Novel Notes" are not exactly pleasant, but they are interesting enough; and the Idlers' Club discusses at some length the old question whether childhood is the happiest or the most miserable period of one's existence.

This is the smartest magazine published.

Mr. S. S. McClure, the American publisher, in order to extend its circulation in this country, is now offering a two-years' subscription for $3.00, the regular price for one year, and under the impetus of this offer the circulation has doubled since January.

Godey's Magazine continues on the new lines that have been laid down for it. The leading features this month are two water-color portraits of Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and of Mrs. Chester W. Chapin. The Princess May, as she is generally called, is the young woman who was betrothed to the late Duke of Clarence, and who, if report be true, is to marry his brother George. She is a fresh-colored blonde, and looks like a very sensible, healthy girl. The complete novel in this number is by Mrs. Henry Ware Beecher. It is by far the poorest of the stories yet printed in Godey's. The style is so stilted as to be perfectly ridiculous, and the story itself is of the second-rate Sunday School order. The best thing in the number is Eleanor E. Greatorex's lively account of "Paris Wet, a Walk with Jacques." Of the fashions we do not profess to judge, but the department is full and minute, and some of the costumes are certainly wonderful. A New Department, "The Search Light," is a nondescript affair, for the most part rather badly written, in little jerky sentences some of which have no predicate. Altogether it is the poorest number of this magazine we have seen for a year.

Several features of more than ordinary interest contribute to the attractiveness and permanent value of the current number of Harper's Weekly. Prominent among these are an article by W. S. Harwood on the lumber industry, "In the Minnesota Pines," very fully illustrated from Photographs; an account of the recent great fire in Boston, also illustrated; a full-page reproduction of Dean's beautiful painting, "Peace," with appropriate comment; and a front-page illustration of a Chicago hotel lobby in winter, drawn by T. de Thulstrup. There are also illustrations of the new Hotel Waldorf, which has just been opened to the public, and which is said to be the most magnificent building of its kind in the world. The caravel "Santa Maria," built in exact imitation of Columbus's flag-ship of the same name, is described and illustrated. The literary features of the number include an illustrated comedy by Brander Matthews, entitled "The Decision of the Court," besides the usual variety of timely articles, poems, etc.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for April opens with a timely paper upon "American Warships of To-day," by Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin. Nothing could furnish a more striking object lesson upon the tremendous progress America is making in mechanical and scientific invention than one of our latest men-of-war. In the quality of its ships the United States now stands in the foremost rank of the nations; we are also the only nation in the world that is able to construct and equip a modern ship of war entirely from the products of our own soil, manufactories, inventive genius and mechanical skill. No less than nineteen ships of war have been added to our navy during the administration of President Harrison, every part of which, together with their armaments, with the exception of five guns, has been constructed in the United States. The article is fully and handsomely illustrated from photographs, drawings, and paintings by the noted artist, Franklyn Bassford.

Will Carleton has written a poem, entitled "Discontent," for the number of Harper's Bazar, published March 25. Grace L. Furniss contributes to the same number a very attractive story, entitled "Our Only Legal Member," and Katharine De Forest presents "A Few Hints on Dress from the French," which contain matter of no little practical interest to ladies.

LITERARY NOTES.

To the world at large the official side of society at the National capital is of course much more accessible, and hence better known than the intimate social life of the more exclusive circles. Henry Loomis Nelson's article on the latter phase of "Washington Society"—to appear in the April number of Harper's Magazine—will therefore attract wide attention as a revelation of many interesting facts which to visitors and transient residents at the capital are practically unknown. "The tourist and the unfortunate often find Washington society crude and vulgar," he says, "and the majority knows no more of what makes up the inner life of the capital than the majority is likely to know of the inner and best life of other places. To those who see life and judge Washington from a herdic, or in the vestibule of the hotels, or from the stairway of the White House on a crowded night, or from the newspapers that lash its most patent vices, may be repeated what a clever woman once said to one of their kind: 'I think that perhaps you would like Washington better if you knew it.'"

While writing with all the scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion in his story "Omega; the End of the World," which begins in the April number of The Cosmopolitan magazine, gives a vivid description of the alarm and despair excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at a time when the business of the world has been suspended, and at a great mass meeting held in the Institute of France, we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon. For scientific statement and sensational effect this is a characteristic production of French genius.

Mr. Howells's new novel, "The World of Chance," will soon be published in book form by Harper & Brothers. The same publishers have nearly ready "The Philosophy of Singing," by Mrs. Clara K. Rogers; "Primary Convictions," by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe; Horatio Bridge's "Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne," with portraits; and Justin McCarthy's new novel, "The Dictator." They will also add to their series of "The Queen's Prime Ministers" a biography of "The Earl of Aberdeen," by his son, Sir Arthur Gordon. "Shandon Bells" will be the next volume of their revised library edition of Black's novels.

The recurrence of Arbor Day on the 22d of April gives occasion for several articles in The Century Magazine for that month on different aspects of the subject, including "A Tree Museum" by Miss M. C. Robbins, being a description of that unique institution, the Harvard Arboretum; a poem, "The Heart of the Tree" ("What does he plant who plants a tree?"); and editorial articles on "Arbor Day," "The World's Fair and Landscape Gardening," "Parks in and Near Large Cities," and "A Memorable Advance in Forest Preservation," the last having reference to the reservations made during the closing days of the late administration through the policy of Secretary Noble, as well as to the influence of this policy upon the preservation of the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, and other tracts of forest land.

Ex-Senator John James Ingalls will contribute to the April number of Harper's Magazine an important and intensely interesting article on Kansas, presenting an account of the distinctive political, social, and industrial features of the commonwealth, and having an especial timeliness on account of the light which it throws upon the origin and development of the present Populist movement in the State. The paper will be accompanied by numerous portraits of men whose names are identified with the history of the State.

One of the most remarkable historical romances of recent years is A. Conan Doyle's "The Refugees; a Tale of Two Continents," now running in Harper's Magazine. In the April number the scene of the story will be transferred from France and the court of Louis XIV., to the New World and the wilds of the Canadian forest. The story will be supplemented by several striking illustrations from drawings by T. de Thulstrup.

The leading feature of the April St. Nicholas, The Century company's magazine for boys and girls, will be an article on New York, by the poet-critic Edmund Clarence Stedman, illustrated with views of the principal streets and buildings of the great metropolis. This is the third paper in The St. Nicholas series of "Leading Cities of the United States." Boston and Philadelphia have already been treated by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia Press. Papers on Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, Washington, St. Louis, Brooklyn and San Francisco and other cities are to follow.

From month to month The Century Magazine continues to present among its illustrations interesting artistic work by Americans. Among the artists represented in the April number are George Inness, Thomas Hicks, Daniel Chester French the sculptor, Pennell, Brennan, Gibson, Harry Fenn, Sandham, Francis Day and, not least interesting of all, Castaigne, whose work in The Century is rapidly bringing him to the front rank of illustrators of American magazines.

Howard Pyle will contribute to the April number of Harper's Magazine a story of the great plague in London, entitled "Restitution," which will be accompanied by two full-page illustrations from the author's own drawings.

TRAVEL TOPICS.

ODD INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION.

Some of the Humorous Aspects of Foreign Travel—Doleful Havana Romeos—A Wild Bull and the Polite Vaquero—Endless Variety of Ludicrous Situations Aboard the Ocean Liners—Grim, Quaint and Unconscious Humor in Scotland.

Copyright, 1893, Edgar L. Wakeman.

LONDON, March 13.—If foreign travel has its sad and pathetic coloring, it is still often enlivened with many diverting situations, amusing incidents and genuinely humorous aspects.

But few rays of this genial sunshine fell upon the face of sunny Cuba. To the mind and heart of the traveler it remains a sort of terrazo coloroso in perspective. Save for its matchless tropical beauty and the languorous beauty of its women, it remains plaintively in the memory; altogether somber in tone and color. This observation will hold true of travel in all countries whose folk are of the swarthy Latin lineage. From many visits to the beautiful island I can recall no more than three situations where the foreign spectator might be beguiled into mirthful emotions; and those possessed the quality of ridiculousness rather than humor.

One of these I witnessed repeatedly late at night. It was the outgrowth of surveillance of parents over daughters. It is the solitary midnight serenade. Time after time, on returning to my hotel from divers wanderings at midnight in the Cuban capital, have I passed these love-stricken youths, stationed opposite the homes of the inamoratas in all manner of agonized attitudes, strumming dew-muffled notes upon ancient guitars, and lifting their voices in passionate though doleful petitions to the night, the moon, the stars, and all the saints, to aid them in reaching the ears and hearts of their adoradas. The favorite, indeed almost the universal, ballad sung by the love-lorn Cuban youths is "La Luna," of which I recall one stanza.

Mis penas y mis fatigas,
Ya no se puedon contar,
Se alcanzan unas a otras
Como las olas del mar.
Luna, bella protectora,
No me niegues tu fulgor,
Voy en busca de un tesoro—
Voy en busca de mi amor.

My sorrows and languors
Unmeasurable portion
They follow each other
As waves of the ocean
Sweet Luna, protectress
Deny not effulgence,
For a treasure I'm searching—
My dear love's indulgence!

Nobody pays any attention to those who thus pour out their souls upon the night. The parents who are used to it, simply turn in their beds with thanks to the saints that their doors are massive and the windows are of iron bars. Belated male passers cast sympathetic glances at the lone troubadours, remembering their own dismal efforts in the past. Even the neighbors keep silence; and not a rock or handy household compliment is shot, as from some shadowy catapult, on disturbing mission through the bosky midnight air. For hours of this sort of lugubrious vigil no reward is sought or expected. But if the flutter of a dainty hand, or the shimmer of delicate laces, is for an instant caught at the balcony of the fair one's alcoba, then is the minstrel lover in an ecstacy of delight.

On one occasion I came upon two of these amorous Romeos, singing and playing in a sort of desperate rivalry beneath one balcony. It was truly a dilemma both for the adorada and her lovers. The latter were both singing "La Luna," one in a frenzied falsetto, the other in a barytone, hoarse from jealous passion. A police "guardia civil" finally relieved the dramatic tension of the situation by carrying away one at a time to a near bodega, thus preventing a tragedy, securing his own fill of wine, and in a kind of relay giving each smitten troubadour a fair and equitable chance at the moon.

Another situation, illustrating Cuban sociological peculiarities, was found in a railway trip across the island. One of the passengers, an old senora, sneezed. Instantly, and reverently, a score of passengers responded: "Dios te guarda!" ("God guard thee!") She sneezed again. This time the concerted ejaculation was; "Maria!" She sneezed the third time. This was followed by a chorus of voices with: "Jose!" It is a universal Cuban custom, and in its motive reminds forcibly of the quite as universal German custom, when one sneezes, to express kindly concern by responding with the unctious and expressive "Gesundheit!"

Again, a young fellow passing a mother and radiantly beautiful daughter on his way out of the car doffed his hat, stood straight and tall before the couple he had never before seen, and with the dignity of a veritable Don Quixote said in Spanish: "Old woman, keep that daughter of heavenly beauty for the unworthy one before you!" Then he strode away, and nobody assaulted him. The aged senora responded pleasantly: "I will faithfully keep her!" Possibly the fair senora's fan moved a little more rapidly at the compliment. But nobody thought amiss of the episode, or for that matter anything at all about it, save myself.

At one time myself and friends were traveling on horseback the almost impassible country roads of the southern coast in the vicinity of Trinidad. Along in the afternoon we suddenly heard a great rushing, galloping and halooing some distance in advance. Our wise ponies instantly grew restive and showed alarm. We halted for a moment; the yeomen listened, and directly cried out excitedly:

"Ah, viene un toro bravo!" ("Here comes a wild bull!") The words were not out of his mouth before his feet struck the ground. Whipping out his machete he cut with incredible speed a way through the hedge. It was not a moment too soon. Thundering around a sharp corner in the road came a wild bull, his pursuing rider yelling: "Tengan cuidado con el toro!" ("Look out for the bull!") The brute catching sight of our group charged madly upon us, and it would have surprised your anise-seed fox hunters to have seen the vaulting through and over that hedge as the gleaming horns whisked by our ponies twinkling heels; while, true under all circumstances to the universal principle of Cuban politeness, the vanquishing vaquero turned in his saddle, removed his hat, and with the bow of a courtier sang out after our flying squad:

"Perdonemen, amigos; pero se tenico el diablo con este toro!" ("Your pardon, my friends; but I am having a devil of a time with this bull!")

The going to and coming from Europe on the great ocean liners provide an endless variety of ludicrous incidents; because on every steamer passengers to a large proportion are new to the peculiar and irrevocable situation; formality can by no means be uninterruptedly sustained; individuals, character and station are brought into close, sharp and most striking contrasts; and all social distinctions are liable at any moment to total obliteration in the common and often grotesque misery of sea sickness.

Two or three meals at farthest sponge the banquet airs from the cabin tables. The ship's commander, bland as a bartender in port, has hidden himself from view. The purser's window is shut as if hermetically sealed. The ship's doctor has retired behind the strictest interpretation of hours and rules. The chief and assistant stewards, to whom your great fee has already gone for a choice seat at the table, refuse to recognize you. Your room-steward eyes you with a look of sharp suspicion and close analysis. Will you give him much trouble, and will you fee generously? comprise his uttermost interest. But he will permit no early familiarity. The stewardess flaunts her white-capped head, plainly saying, "There are characters on this 'ere vessel aside my h'own to sustain, sir!" The boatswains, whose frizzled, fatherly faces on the first day gave promise of sea-yarns and ocean-lore revelations, are as stoic as bronzes or brass.

The sergeants-at-arms and deck-stewards walk around you, look you up and down, over and around, fore and aft, starboard and port, as if to remind you that deck rules are deck law, sir. The bell boys, those little dried up old commodores of the passages, library and lavatories, regard you from beneath beetling brows as with savage advance protests against possible requests for favors. Wander where you may on your steamer's decks or within her splendid cabins, you find but savagery, selfish preoccupation and despair.

And how it levels the proud and great! Look at them sprawling in their chairs, hundreds of them, under the deck-awnings, hope, pride, scorn, hauteur, all, flown like the flush of the shriveled flowers below. The pompous old fellow who can draw his check for a cool million, and who, on shore, reckons himself a boy of forty, you know, is stretched there like a drunkard, holding his two sets of false teeth in his nerveless hand with the most utter abandon. He recks not those who see; he sees not those who reck. Here is a grand dame, as easy a subject of study. Her wig is displaced; the powder and color have been sponged from one side of her face by some attentive stewardess; her laces, flounces and silks are disarranged; she is snoring, diversified by snorts and palatal staccatos.

See this erst peerless New York belle! Paint, powder and orange-water are blended in dirty French gray upon her leathery countenance. The fog has deposited a clammy rime upon this. Strands of her now waveless hair are fluttering stickily within her open mouth. Her eyes seem to have gone back into her head an inch, and are closed beneath dirty, yellow lids. Amid this wreck of beauty there is one bit of color. It is in her pinky, pointed nose. It would have paralyzed her to have worn a 25-cent bathing hat at sea. So from under the edge of her $25 hat her sea blistered nose rises rare and red like some hectic beacon light coming above drear, dank, dolorous isles. In a few days more the long-abused cuticle will peel from this little nose in tenacious swirls and curls, and as she steps upon the staging at Liverpool the rude customs inspectors will pronounce her an "l'Américan [illegible]"

A would-be lady sitting in her deck-chair and undergoing the premonitory qualms of "mal-de-mer," remarks to the unhappy group about her

"If I get sea-sick like the rest of these people, I shall just give up my reason altogether, so I shall."

Whereupon a bluff old party awakens from his stupor long enough to retort spitefully:

"Judging from my own experience, you will give up far more than that, madame!"

On the other side of the ropes, where the steerage passengers are penned like cattle, you will see them walking the decks as if at wager, with occasional quick recourse to the side-rail for relief. They are immeasurably brighter, sunnier and lighter-hearted in their misery than the more comfortable cabin passengers. While they are pouncing cheerily about decks you may approach and sympathetically accost an emigrant with,

"Well, my boy, how do you find yourself this morning?"

"Me heath's all right, yer honor," (a plunge to the side rail), is the sturdy rejoinder. Then, with a twinkle in his bloodshot eyes, "but, faith, me ticket's steerage!"

The ocean liner is never without its ferret, who is sometimes a divinity student, "broadening his range of observation and study," frequently the young reporter honestly desirous of acquiring everything possible to be learned on shipboard in six days' effort; and often a female who has broken loose in search of a "career." These human interrogation points usually have gold-rimmed eye glasses, invulnerable assurance, and note books which are drawn on victims with the celerity of genuine deadly weapons.

They are abroad for information, and they get it. Concerning the ship's commander on the subject of sea-sickness, they find:

"Dear sir, or madam, I have followed the sea for twenty-five years, and have put more in it than I ever took out of it!"

From grim old travelers they learn:

"This is my hundred and fortieth passage, sir, or madam. Though I have taken every meal on shipboard, I have frequently missed them!"

Irrepressible they still are when the sea and the storm pound the waves and the fog upon the distracted passengers while crossing the Newfoundland banks, and there is not life enough left in the objects in the deck-chairs to quicken even profane response. It is then they espy a solitary being, on its legs, in blue and gold, away out forward. They [illegible], slip and slide up to it. The being proves to be a ship's officer—first, second, third, or somewhere along the line. But it is alive, has hearty jowls, a big paunch, and hoping these bespeak geniality, they timidly address it.

"Beg pardon, officer, but are these fogs always to be found here on the banks?"

The being is a blue, gold and bronze statue for a long, long time. Finally as they despair and are about to turn away, its red head suddenly turns quarter round, and they involuntarily listen for its click. Then, its cavernous, coral mouth expands frightfully

"Ow the bloody 'ell do H'I know? H'I doant bide 'ere!"

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

THE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$6 00 Six months.....$3 00
Three months.....1 50 One month.....50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 25 Six months.....75
Three months.....50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

THE NEW SILVER CONFERENCE.

It is now alleged, with a strong claim to certainty, that President Cleveland has made up his mind to appoint delegates in place of Senators Allison and Jones to the Bimetallic Conference which will reassemble at Brussels in May, and that the Senators, and particularly Mr. Teller and Mr. Allison, who were about to press the passage of a resolution calling for the appointment of such delegates, have found that course unnecessary, and will let the proposed resolution rest.

It is also alleged, on the same authority, that the President will probably appoint Senator Teller in the place of Senator Jones, and in Senator Allison's place some Eastern Democrat who is in accord with his own views on the subject.

We sincerely hope that these reports may prove true. The conference certainly ought to reassemble, for there is now a stronger probability that its members may reach an agreement than there was last year. On some accounts it would be better to return the entire delegation from the United States; but if Senator Jones will not go, no better man could be found to take his place than Senator Teller; and as Senator Allison refuses to serve further, it seems only fair that the President should choose some member of his own party, like Mr. E. Ioward Simmons of New York, who is in accord with his own financial views. Mr. Simmons, like Mr. Henry W. Cannon, who is now a Commissioner, is a New York bank president, but, also like Mr. Cannon, he is not a fanatic nor a gold monometallist. We believe that he and Mr. Teller could agree as well as Mr. Jones and Mr. Cannon did, and that a delegation so constituted could present the American case fully and harmoniously.

There are in this matter three important things to be done:

1. To reassemble the conference;
2. To send good conferrees;
3. To outline some definite proposals.

If these three things are done, we believe the conference, when it comes together, will be able to do something really practical for the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal.

THE APPOINTED SENATORS.

This week the United States Senate will probably devote most of its time to the debate over the admission of the appointed Senators, Messrs. Beckwith of Wyoming, Mantle of Montana, and Allen of Washington. The first of these is a Democrat, the others are Republicans. The majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have come to the conclusion that the appointees are not entitled to seats. The majority report is presented by Mr. Vance, Chairman of the Committee. A minority report will be presented by Senator Hoar. It seems possible that some partisan feeling may enter into the matter, for if the appointees are seated, the Republicans gain a Senator. It is needless to say that this consideration should not enter at all into the decision of the question, which is purely a matter of Constitutional interpretation.

The language of the Constitution does not exactly and explicitly cover these particular cases. The wording of Art. 1, Sec. 3, which is the only one that applies to the case, is as follows: "If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

These vacancies did not "happen during the recess of the legislature." They were created by the expiry of the regular terms of the Senators. The Constitutional direction to the legislatures is mandatory; they "shall then fill such vacancies." They did not fill them, and the question recurs, since these legislatures failed to fulfill the Constitutional requirement, whether the vacancies can be filled by the Governors of the States affected.

It was certainly intended by the framers of the Constitution that every State should have two Senators, but it was supposed impossible that any State would voluntarily deprive itself of its equal representation in the Senate, so long as it remained faithful to the Union. The question was raised, during the debates of the great Constitutional Convention of 1787, and in the "Federalist" afterwards, what should be done in case any State attempted to withdraw from the Union by failing to elect Representatives to Congress, and to prevent this, the power was given to the Congress, in Sec. 4 of this same article, to make new regulations or to alter the regulations prescribed by the States for the election of Senators and Representatives.

A strict interpretation of the Constitution would certainly bar out the appointees now seeking admission to the Senate, and the precedents, we believe, are all against them. It is of course a serious matter for any State to be deprived of half its representation in the Senate; but in these cases the faults lies not with Congress, but entirely with the legislatures which refused—or failed—to carry out the plain command of the Constitution and fill the vacancies.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

The news of Colonel Shepard's death is a great surprise. He was sick a month ago, but no one seems to have thought his illness was really serious. Since he bought The Mail and Express from Mr. Cyrus W. Field five years ago, Colonel Shepard has acquired a national reputation, and his paper has been the best advertised journal in the United States. The running of Scripture texts at the head of its editorial page, undertaken by him from sincere pious motives, proved to be a decided hit, from a purely advertising point of view. His influence as proprietor of The Mail and Express has been wielded powerfully for whatever he believed to be good causes; and to him, we really believe, more than to any other one man, is due the decision of Congress to close the World's Fair on Sundays.

Colonel Shepard was a man of strong prejudices, impulsive yet very persevering, generous and hospitable. He had a marvelous memory for details, and knew the minutiæ of every enterprise with which he was connected. His gifts for religious purposes were large and well-directed. Many a struggling church has been helped by him in a quiet and unostentatious way, and many a good cause counted him among its largest contributors. His loss will be widely and deeply felt.

AN ADMINISTRATION TARIFF BILL.

Our advices from Washington indicate that the President and Secretary Carlisle have by means abandoned the idea of preparing an Administration tariff bill to be submitted to the Fifty-third Congress next winter. Other questions, especially that of finance, are more pressing at present, but the great object to which the President regards himself as "consecrated" is still the revision of the tariff.

In this work, it is understood, the President and Secretary will have the voluntary assistance of the New York Tariff Reform Club. This is an organization which for eight or ten years past has been carrying on a free trade propaganda, and it regards itself as eminently qualified to revise the tariff on scientific lines.

Some of the changes which will be proposed by the Tariff Reform Club, and which presumably will be adopted by the President and the Secretary, we are graciously permitted to know at once. We are informed that they propose to admit free of duty all articles in a crude condition, and all articles of food and animals, and also a large proportion of partially manufactured articles. So much is demanded, they think, by the Tariff-for-revenue-only principle.

If the Tariff Reform Club, not to mention Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle, will take the trouble to read over the present tariff, they will discover, no doubt to their intense amazement, that most crude articles now imported are on the free list, and also that the free list is larger now than it has been under any previous tariff for two-thirds of a century—larger than under the famous Walker revenue tariff or its successor. They will find also, if they look into the subject, that if they propose to take off the tariff from manufactured articles, on the "revenue only" principle, their revenues will by no means meet the necessities of the government, and so they must either tax sugar, coffee, tea and raw materials, or impose an income tax.

It would be a good thing, we believe, not only for the country at large, but for the Club, the President and the Secretary, to devote a considerable share of their time during the recess of Congress to a careful study of the McKinley tariff. Perhaps when they have thoroughly mastered its provisions and its principles, they may come to the conclusion that it is not so "unscientific" as they had supposed.

MR. BURGHARDT, OF KANSAS.

The Kansas Populists ought to have muzzled Mr. Allen Burghardt, of Argentine, before they allowed him to roam at large. His talk at Washington will not be helpful to his party. Mr. Burghardt boasts that he was the man who cast three votes for Martin in caucus, and so beat Frank Doster out of the nomination; and he avows, no less frankly, that the object of his present journey to Washington is to obtain from Mr. Martin the reward of his zeal.

Mr. Burghardt, in order to show the Washington people that he is versed in legislative procedure, boasts also that he and another Populist member of the lower House in Kansas pocketed $500 as the result of a clever "strike" in the form of a grain inspection bill, and also avers that eight of his Populist fellow members netted $100 apiece by a coal screening bill introduced for blackmailing purposes.

In short, Mr. Burghardt, while a delightfully frank person, is a little too loquacious for his party's good. His talk shows that the main object of himself and of a number of his Populist colleagues was to make all the money they could out of their position, entirely regardless of the interests of the dear People whose representatives they pretended to be.

Would it not be a good idea for the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to impound Mr. Burghardt, and glean from him some of the details of the "election" of Mr. Martin as United States Senator from Kansas? He seems to know all about it, and if the members of the committee could bring themselves to believe him when speaking under oath, they might obtain from him some interesting facts that bear quite directly upon Mr. Martin's title.

A ROAD DEPARTMENT.

The gentlemen who have been circulating a petition for a Road Department of the national government, similar to the Department of Agriculture, have done a great deal of good. We do not believe that the petition is likely to be successful. A government Department, with or without a cabinet officer, is too cumbersome and expensive a piece of machinery to be devoted to "the purpose of promoting knowledge in the art of constructing and maintaining roads." We do not underestimate the importance of the subject of bad roads, though happily in our own neighborhood the roads are good and stay good, but there is little that the national government can do in this matter, and there are many other subjects of equal importance with which the government might with greater propriety be called upon to interfere. We have no Department of Education, or Department of Municipal Government, though these are questions not inferior to that of good roads. Then there is the subject of cookery. Compared with the number of those who use roads, the number who eat is very large, and muddy coffee is an obstacle in his way quite as provoking and injurious as a muddy crossing. Few people know how to eat, and only a few more know how to cook. Millions of dollars are wasted by the poor cooks, hundreds of millions by the ignorant and indiscriminate eaters. We do not advocate the establishment of a Department of Gastronomy nor of a national School of Cookery, though more can be said in their favor than of the proposed Road Department with an adjunctive "provision for teaching students so that they may become skilled road engineers." These might well form a part of the work of the Agricultural Department and of the Agricultural Colleges in the States.

But the value of the work done by Mr. Pope and his associates lies in the interest which they have awakened throughout the country. There is no doubt that the roads of the United States as a whole are undisguisedly frightful and unnecessarily bad, and people appreciate the fact as they never did before. There is no doubt that this is a matter that concerns all farmers, all railroads and all consumers who pay an unnecessary tax on articles of country produce. With awakening interest comes a demand for information, and a start towards a better condition of affairs. For this we have largely to thank the agitators of the Road Department movement. A number of States have already taken up the matter. Governor Flower of New York referred to it in his last annual message. North Carolina in the south and California in the west have made important progress. In New Jersey counties are building good highways which, when completed, will extend throughout the State. These are practical results, and mark the way in which the reform of American roads is to be accomplished.

AN OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

Preparations are already under way for an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration in this city. The Declaration of Independence will be read in the hearing of the assembled multitude, an oration will be delivered in which the eagle is expected to flap his wings and scream his loudest, and fireworks will be set off in the evening.

This old-fashioned way of celebrating the Fourth is about the best way. If the celebration of our nation's birthday ever fails into desuetude, that desuetude will surely not be innocuous. Patriotism is a virtue which, like other virtues, thrives best under cultivation. We cannot afford to let any of our patriotic holidays go by without special commemoration, and least of all can we afford to neglect this day of national days.

The preparations for the celebration have been undertaken by the Sons of Veterans' organization, which expects to hold an encampment here that week. In order to make both the encampment and the celebration a perfect success, funds are needed. We are sure that our patriotic citizens, as soon as their attention is called to this need, will respond generously to the occasion, and will contribute promptly a sum large enough to assure the Sons of Veterans of a successful completion of their praiseworthy undertaking.

Premier Bloom's ministry has been "sustained" again on a vote of confidence. This Cabinet takes more sustaining, not to say sustentation, than any similar body of modern times.

TWO LYNCHINGS.

From the news of the past few days it would seem that the custom of lynching criminals, which has been in vogue so long in the Southern States, is spreading in the North as well. It is an altogether anomalous and outrageous method of getting rid of criminals and ought not to be allowed in any civilized community.

The only plea that can be urged in justification of lynch law in any of our States is that a certain mawkish sentiment prevails with respect to criminals which makes their punishment by law very uncertain. The other day the condemned and sentenced murderer, Carlyle W. Harris, was allowed to stand up in a New York court room and make a speech an hour and a half long in his own defense—a speech which of course such sensational newspapers as The World at once spread broadcast. It is proper to allow a man to speak in his own defense before he is sentenced; but after he has been sentenced it is entirely improper. The same mawkish sentiment leads condemned murderers with "floral offerings" generally from silly women; and altogether the administration of our criminal law, in every State perhaps except New Jersey, has become a reproach.

This plea has force, but it cannot justify lynching. Two wrongs do not make a right. The proper remedy for lax administration of criminal law is not lynching but a better administration.

TURKS AND MISSIONARIES.

Every few years since the establishment of American missions in Syria there have been complaints in regard to the treatment of these American citizens by the Turkish officials. Such complaints were made during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and Minister Straus exerted himself at Constantinople to secure justice for his fellow-countrymen, and with gratifying success.

Similar complaints are now made to which the attention of the President and of Secretary Gresham has been called. The Chicago Congregational Ministers' Union has voiced these protests in the following resolutions, adopted a week ago:

"We would urgently call the attention of the President and the Secretary of State to the outrages perpetrated upon American citizens who reside in the Turkish Empire. Americans by birth have been arrested without charge and maltreated without apology; their homes have been searched without any attempt to conform to the international regulations for such cases, and their property in many cases has been wantonly and officially injured, confiscated or destroyed.

"We would respectfully urge that the President and Secretary of State give this matter careful consideration.

"The fact that most of these persons thus treated are American missionaries, does not, in our judgment, deprive them of their rights as citizens of the United States. We simply ask for them the same privileges which are accorded by treaties and capitulations to American merchants or travelers in that land."

It is true that missionaries occupy a somewhat different status from merchants and travelers, for they are established in the Sultan's dominions with the avowed object of converting as many of his subjects as possible from Islam to Christianity—from what he necessarily regards as the only true religion to one which he looks upon as altogether false. This is not true of all the American missionaries, but it will hardly be denied that all of them would welcome any converts.

While this is true, and must be taken into consideration in dealing with the question, it is also true that the Turkish government has granted certain privileges to American citizens, aside from those which they may claim by international law, and in these privileges they should be upheld. Still further, some of the missionaries, we believe, are acting as agents of our government, and it is alleged that some of their official communications have been intercepted. This is altogether unwarrantable, and the charge should receive prompt investigation, and if it proves true, the Turkish government should be brought to terms at once.

THE ANN ARBOR CASE.

The most remarkable development of recent times in the relation between railway companies and their employes is the granting of orders by the United States District Court of Ohio commanding Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers to declare off a boycott that he had placed on the Ann Arbor railroad, and ordering the arrest of certain engineers and firemen of the Lake Shore road who had refused to handle cars coming from the boycotted road.

The jurisdiction of the Court is derived from the Interstate Commerce law, and rests upon the power granted by the Constitution to Congress to regulate commerce between the States. The freight refused by the Lake Shore engineers was interstate freight. The principal part of the order granted by Judge Ricks reads as follows:

"You are engaged in a service of public character, and the public is not only interested in the manner in which you perform your duties while you continue in that service, but is quite as much interested in the time and circumstances under which you quit that employment.

"You cannot choose your own time and place at terminating the relations. If you were permitted to do so, you might leave your work at a time and place and under circumstances which would involve irreparable damage to your employers and imperilize the traveling public. Your employers owe a high duty to the public, which they are compelled to perform under severe penalties, and they have in turn a higher claim upon you and your service than that due from the ordinary employer.

"This Court does not assume the power to compel you to continue your services to your employers against your will, but it does undertake to compel you to perform your whole duty while such relations continue, and further claims, for the purpose of ascertaining whether its orders have been violated, the right to determine when your relation to your employer legally terminated and when your obligation to observe this order ceases."

Heretofore, in cases of railway strikes, great care has generally been taken not to interfere with the transmission of the mails, just because the strikers have been aware that if the mails were interfered with, they would render themselves liable to prosecution in a Federal court. Now, under the Interstate Commerce act, the railway companies have had serious and burdensome restrictions placed upon them: they are required to haul cars from other roads, and are held to the performance of this requirement. If this is to continue, it is certainly logical for the court to hold the employees of the company responsible for carrying out their part of the service required by law to be performed.

Now that federal control of the railway service has gone so far, and companies are bound by strict rules enforced by federal courts, it would be unfair to deny to the companies the aid of the courts in attempting to obey the mandates of the law.

The whole subject of government regulation of railways is brought up by this decision, and will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States and decided there. If the Interstate Commerce law is constitutional, the order of Judge Ricks would seem to be constitutional too; but both are a long step toward that paternalism in government which was so lamented in his recent Inaugural Message by President Cleveland.

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

The trial trip of the United States cruiser New York, which has been in course of construction at the Cramps' shipyard, was a great success. She was out from Tuesday until Saturday, most of the time. The principal trial was on Saturday. In the morning she ran about ten miles out to sea and back, and her average speed was 19.95 knots per hour. In the afternoon she ran four consecutive hours at an average speed of 20.38 knots, or about 23¼ miles per hour.

This breaks the record of all similar trials, and the constructors may well be proud of the performance. The New York is going to be a vessel which will be an honor to the American navy, and the equal of any ship of her class anywhere in the world.

The most important office filled by the President yesterday is that of Solicitor of the Treasury. This officer is the principal legal adviser and counsel of the Treasury Department. Mr. Reeves of Tennessee, who has been named for the place, may be known in Tennessee, but certainly he is not known outside of that State. He may be a good man for the place, but the wonder is how Mr. Cleveland found it out.

The Democratic managers in Denver have apparently been copying the tactics of their party brethren in Jersey City and New York. No less than 9,105 challenges have been filed against persons registered as voters, and The *Republican* prints long lists of names which it claims were stuffed into the registry to help elect McGilvray. The trick having now been exposed, should react upon its perpetrators.

It is to be hoped that the Denver police will soon be able to discover the incendiary who tried to burn up the Chatfield store Saturday night. The evidence of attempted arson is too clear to be doubted, and the perpetrator ought to be promptly caught and punished.

The new City Clerk, whoever he is, should be a good bookkeeper and man of business. Partisan politics ought to have nothing to do with his selection. The resignation of Mr. Harrison is a loss to the city, and his place should be filled by a capable and careful man.

The Republicans in the United States Senate have refused the "compromise" on organization offered by the Democrats, and the present employees of the Senate will probably remain in their places until December, or at least until Congress reassembles.

The Denver municipal campaign is waxing warm. Accusations of thievery, registry-stuffing, bulldozing, and all sorts of wicked things, are flying back and forth at a great rate.

There is a crumb of comfort for the "unterrified" in the removal of about a hundred Republican postmasters and the appointment of Democrats in their stead.

Beets and Business.

From a financial standpoint, no better prosperity could fall upon Montrose town and county, than the building of a sugar beet factory. This is a matter of importance and of such a magnitude that we should be constantly striving to better all previous endeavors in this line. Let a factory be certain and the moment the first shovel is put in the ground for its erection Montrose will start on a boom that nothing can stop. Prosperity will smile upon us as never before and hard times will be a thing of the past. Keep up the agitation. We have done well so far, but let us try to do better. Never let pass no matter how good it was, should be an incentive to every farmer and merchant in this valley.—Montrose Sun.

FINE SUGAR PROSPECTS.

Manager Cutler's Report on the Outlook for the Year.

The following is a copy of the report made to the board of directors of The Utah Sugar company by the manager, T. R. Cutler, at the meeting held last week:

"I take pleasure in presenting herewith a report for the present campaign, the prospects of which seem very favorable.

"I am happy to say that we have reached the point where beet growing has passed the experimental stage, and that the education of the farmers to its benefits has progressed until they are now taking hold of the industry, realizing that it is the best crop, in a financial sense, that they can raise.

"From present indications we shall have sufficient beets from Utah farmers, both in quantity and quality, to make a profitable run. We have already in our hands contracts for 3000 acres, and from every place where we are making contracts we learn that the acreage runs over the reports, so that it looks probable that by the time the planting season commences the total land planted will run up to 4000 acres, and with the increase in tonnage it would mean, with a favorable season, 30,000 to 40,000 tons of beets at a moderate estimate.

"I have frequently been asked as to the capacity of our factory. In reply I invariably answer that it is only a question of storing the beets so as to retain the sugar contents. I believe that after a run of two years more we can successfully work 50,000 tons of beets each season.

"In company with Mr. Granger, superintendent of the factory, and Mr. Austin, our agricultural superintendent, I recently visited Uncompahgre, Delta and Mesa counties in Colorado, at the invitation of some of their prominent citizens, who had intimated that the people in those counties desired to demonstrate to capitalists who are looking for investments in this line, that they have all the facilities and resources necessary, including soil, climate and the education of the people, in regard to raising beets, in sufficient quantities to guarantee the success of the industry. We found a concerted movement in all three counties looking to the establishment of the sugar industry, as for the past two or three years grain and other produce had been sold at such low prices that their cultivation was unproductive, and while they have immense quantities of hay, even the feeding of stock has been unremunerative, up to the present year, so that they realize that they must grow some crop which can be depended upon to bring them cash. While the United States is importing about $100,000,000 worth of sugar per annum, this industry seems to offer the best opportunities: particularly in the west, in localities where soil and water facilities are so favorable, and where the sun shines about three hundred days in the year.

"The grangers and the business men of the three counties named united in forming associations, which took up the question at issue and agreed among themselves to forward to the Utah factory the product of from three hundred to five hundred acres of beets the present season. I informed the Colorado people that although we had made contracts with Utah people for a large amount of acreage, sufficient to make a profitable run, a few tons of beets more or less would not cut any figure with us, as we could work 10,000 tons in thirty days and we were not afraid that they would overwhelm us with beets the first season of their experience. I found that they have the true western spirit of enterprise, and I have not the least doubt of their succeeding in their laudable undertaking, or that in a few years from the present, if the aid now extended by the government be not withdrawn, quite a number of sugar factories will be erected in these counties. They have an immense amount of suitable land, and their season for planting and harvesting extends a little longer even than in our own locality, while their fruits show the rich saccharine qualities of their soil. We had 137 samples of beets shown us, which yielded a higher percentage of sugar than those raised in Utah. The railroad should and doubtless will give them the lowest rate possible on their beets, for every plant established would mean an immense increase in the volume of railroad traffic."—Salt Lake Herald.

An Exhortation to Populists.

In municipal elections personal worth should take precedence over party affiliations. This is the correct doctrine if we would secure an honest, able and upright class of men to administer our city affairs. Men who are so blind as to vote a ticket because it is the ticket of their favorite party; and who never pause to question the personal worth and fitness of the various nominees, are worse than party slaves and are unworthy the right of suffrage. The differences and distinctions between parties are of no moment in municipal affairs. The man is the proper study of the voter and he should be guided by the idea he forms of the worth of the nominee and not by any blind party devotion.—Colorado Clipper.

A Cry for Pap.

So the South is entitled to a very full share of patronage under an administration which did so much to place in power. Pending a reduction in the burdensome taxation which is grinding the life out of this section, let us have whatever of federal patronage that we may be entitled to under a liberal dispensation. We merit the exercise of great liberality on the part of the President, and we believe the President fully realizes the truth and will act accordingly.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

IT'S A CURIOUS WOMAN who can't have confidence in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is a tonic for tired-out womanhood, a remedy for all its peculiar ills and ailments—and if it doesn't help you, there's nothing to pay.

What more can you ask for, in a medicine?

The "Prescription" will build up, strengthen, and invigorate the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, disperses aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. In "female complaints" of every kind and in all chronic weaknesses and derangements, it's the *only guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired-out or suffering woman, she'll have her money back.

Nothing urged in its place by a dealer, though it may be better for him to *sell*, can be "just as good" for you to *buy*.

JOSIAH'S DOINGS.

Dr. St. Clair, Chief of the Consular Bureau, Removed Without Cause.

A PRESIDENTIAL FAUX-PAS.

Quincy Rushes In to Aid his Chief in Recovering From a Serious Blunder—Creates a Sensation—A Hill Man Removed.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Washington special to an afternoon paper says: "President Cleveland has just discovered that he made a serious mistake in removing Curry, the Orange county (New York) consular agent to Nova Scotia, simply because he was a Hill man, and having determined that some one should be made to suffer for it and carry the odium before the people, he has ordered the dismissal of Dr. F. O. St. Clair, the popular chief of the consular bureau, State department. Dr. St. Clair is blamed for 'withholding information from the President respecting Curry's appointment.'" It is alleged that Dr. St. Clair had in his possession a letter which would have shed light upon the political affiliation of Curry and prevented the faux pas of the President. If Dr. St. Clair has any letter bearing upon the character or political relations of Curry, it is of a private and not official nature, and he had no right to place it on file or make it available in any way for the President. Dr. St. Clair has been chief of the consular bureau for more than a dozen years and has been in that division for over a quarter of a century. He is about 52 years of age, vigorous and attentive to his duty and is the most popular man in all the State department. He has visited every consulate in the service of our government and organized the present system of consular and commercial service. The removal has created a sensation. It is understood that Boston's Assistant Secretary of State is responsible for the action.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Justice—Felix A. Reeves, of Tennessee, to be Solicitor of the Treasury; William L. Seaman, of Wisconsin, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

To be attorneys of the United States: George B. Dennis, of California, for the Southern district of California; Joseph S. James, of Georgia, for the Northern district of Georgia.

To be marshals of the United States: Frank Leverett, of Georgia, for the Southern district of Georgia; James Blackburn, of Kentucky, for the district of Kentucky.

Interior: Samuel T. Fisher of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Robert E. Wilson of Mississippi to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss.; Francisco Estudillo of California to be agent for the Indians of the Mission Tule River (consolidated) agency in California.

State: Samuel F. Morse of Indianapolis to be Consul General of the United States at Paris; C. W. Chancellor of Maryland to be Consul at Havre; Allan B. Morse of Michigan to be Consul at Glasgow; Geo. F. Parker of New York to be Consul at Birmingham.

Treasury: Seaton Norman of Indiana to be an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service.

SENATE EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the Senate to-day the question as to the admission of the three men appointed as Senators from the States of Montana, Wyoming and Washington was submitted in the shape of majority reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of their right to seats. The minority reports (against that right) to be presented to-morrow.

A positive denial was made by Mr. Call of a newspaper paragraph stating that he had been criticising President Cleveland in connection with appointments to office.

Mr. Chandler offered two resolutions (which went over till to-morrow) one calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of orders, regulations, manifests and certificates prepared and issued in execution of the immigration act of March 3, 1893; and the other instructing the committee on immigration to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants and into the working of the new immigration law with power to sit during the recess and to send for persons and papers.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call in relation to the commission authorized by the last legislative bill to examine into the civil service of the executive branches of the government was called up. The commission consists of three Senators and three Representatives of the present Congress appointed by the two presiding officers of the last Congress, and the resolution declares that that provision of the law to be in derogation of the constitutional right, power and prerogatives of each house, to be otherwise violative of the constitution, and to be absolutely null and void.

Mr. Harris suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was stated, however, by Mr. Allison that some Senators desired to speak on the resolution and it was therefore passed over without action. The Senate then proceeded to executive session business and soon adjourned.

In the executive session of the Senate today an effort was made to release for publication the recently ratified Russian extradition treaty, but the motion has not been finally passed upon. The question of reorganization was briefly touched upon, also without result, and a number of confirmations were made (including Mr. Risley's) but will not be released until the next executive session.

A New Santa Fe Manager.

CHICAGO, March 23.—J. J. Frey has been appointed General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, (Atchison system proper) Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad; Southern Kansas Railway of Texas; Sonora Railway; Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame Railway; Wichita and Western Railway with office at Topeka, Kansas, in effect April 3, prox., vice A. A. Robinson, resigned to accept service with another company. The office of Second Vice-President to become vacant also through Mr. Robinson's resignation, will not at present be filled.

The general manager will have direct charge of the operation of the roads named, and of all matters concerning transportation of business over such roads and with connecting lines. He will report direct to the first vice-president, Chicago.

Vice-President Robinson has been connected with the Santa Fe since before it was a road at all. The fact is he built it and is acquainted with every foot of the system. The best part of his life has been spent in the promotion of its interests, and it must be a matter of considerable regret to him to snap the ties that bound him to it. Mr. Robinson has spent all his life in the railroad service and has earned all the distinction he has secured by hard and faithful work. He is a Vermonter by birth, having first seen the light in that State Oct. 21, 1844. He began his railroad career as axman in the engineering corps of the St. Joseph and Denver City road May 27, 1869. He was soon promoted to be chainman and from that position he rapidly worked his way up to be assistant engineer. He remained in the service of that road till April, 1871, when he resigned to accept service with the Santa Fe and from that time has remained with Santa Fe interests. The first two years of his service with the road were spent in laying out a route and in the construction of the road. His official title at that time was assistant engineer, but in 1873 he was promoted to be general engineer. Then he was further advanced to be assistant general superintendent and shortly afterward to be general superintendent. March 1, 1884, he was again promoted to be general manager of the road and in addition to that office he has for the last three years filled the position of second vice-president of the system.

When Mr. Manvel died Mr. Robinson was mentioned as his possible successor as president, but he did not seem to care to burden himself with the cares of that trying position and he would not consent to have his claims to it considered or to be in any way a candidate for the position. He has climbed the ladder from the very bottom round until now he has about reached the top.

J. J. Frey was born at Jefferson, Ind., Sept. 27, 1848. He began his railroad career in 1865 as messenger boy in the employ of the Ohio and Mississippi road. While thus employed he managed to secure a knowledge of telegraphy and was soon promoted to be an operator. Then he was appointed station agent and night train dispatcher of the eastern division. He held that position till 1868, when he left the service of the Ohio and Mississippi to accept the position of trainmaster and train dispatcher of the Missouri Pacific road at Jefferson City.

Success still followed his efforts and he was soon promoted to be Superintendent of Telegraph of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road at Sedalia. In 1874 he was appointed Superintendent of the Sedalia and Missouri division of the same road. In May, 1876, he went to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road as Superintendent, and was subsequently promoted to General Superintendent of the Iron Mountain and Southern division of the Missouri Pacific.

A World's Fair Revival.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The arrangement for the series of evangelical meetings to be conducted by Dwight L. Moody in this city during the Fair have been completed. The evangelist has surrounded himself with a staff of able Christian workers from every part of this country and Europe and preparations have been made to hold meetings each night in part of the city, beginning May 1.

When Gold Will be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—An explanation of the report from San Francisco that the Secretary of the Treasury refused $1,000,000 in gold and that he would not consider any more offers is given as follows: The banks of San Francisco offered the government a million dollars in gold in exchange for currency in New York. The secretary declined the proposition because it would involve the cost of transportation of gold to the east, and it meant for the California banks an exchange with New York free of cost. The Secretary of the Treasury will not refuse offers of gold where the terms are not to the disadvantage of the government.

Charges Against Roach.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—After numerous conferences among themselves the Republican members of the Senate have decided that they will insist upon an investigation of the charges that have been made in the public prints relative to the character of Mr. Roach, recently elected a Senator by the Legislature of North Dakota and now occupying a seat in the Senate as a Democrat. Republicans say that in view of the seriousness of the charges it is the duty of the Democrats to ask that a committee for this purpose be appointed, if Mr. Roach himself does not make the request. If this is not done, it is understood, on the authority of a Republican who is moving actively in the matter, that a motion with such a purpose in view will be introduced by a Republican. It is also said that the Republicans will protest against any attempt to adjourn this extraordinary session of the Senate until this matter has been brought before it.

A Case of Leprosy.

OAKLAND, Ill., March 28.—The doctors pronounce the case here of a man named Allison genuine leprosy. He was married only a few weeks ago. His flesh is sloughing off his bones and his face is as spotted as a leopard.

More Gold in Sight.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The gold exported from New York to-day amounted to $500,000 and all of it was taken from the Sub-Treasury. The loss of so small an amount does not even cause comment in treasury circles as the free gold at the command of the Treasurer now aggregates more than $7,000,000 and the Treasury is gaining gold each day in its ordinary business transactions. The offers in exchange for small notes also continue very heavy with the opening of the spring trade. The Secretary is accepting these as rapidly as possible, selecting, however, those that are most advantageous. At present there is not the slightest doubt in official circles that within the next few months the gold balance in the Treasury will be increased to $115,000,000 or $125,000,000 of free gold, sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

Billiard Champion.

TORONTO, Ont., March 28.—The 14-inch balk line billiard championship of Canada was won to-night by Jos. Capon of Galt, Ont., who defeated Geo. Sutton, formerly of New York City, 194 points in a 500-point game. The stakes were $500.

JOHNSON'S LOSS.

One Miner Who Woke Up Too Late to the Value of a Claim.

DECISION BY SUPREME COURT.

Waited Until His Claim Became Worth a Million and then Asked for a Quarter of It—Justice Brown's Remarks on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Because John C. Johnson did not fully appreciate the possibilities of a mining claim located by himself and others in the Roaring Fork Mining district, in 1880, and diligently prosecute proceedings to determine his rights of title thereto, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that he did not establish his claim to a quarter interest in it and estimated to be worth, when he waked up to its value, the sum of $1,000,000. The case comes to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the Circuit Court for Colorado, wherein Johnson was complainant and The Standard Mining company defendant. Johnson's story was that in 1880 he conveyed a quarter interest in the claim to certain parties in trust, the condition being that they should defend his title against adverse claimants. He paid no further attention to the matter until 1885, he said, when he learned that a patent had been issued for the claim, and his grantees had conveyed to The Standard Mining company. In 1887 he brought suit to recover his one-fourth interest, but the court below dismissed the bill for laches, which judgment the Supreme Court affirmed.

In delivering the opinion of the court Justice Brown said: "Where the question of laches is in issue the plaintiff is chargeable with such knowledge as he might have obtained upon inquiry, provided the facts already known by him were such as to put upon a man of ordinary intelligence the duty of inquiry. The duty of inquiry was all the more peremptory in this case from the fact that the property itself was of uncertain character, and was liable, as is most mining property, to suddenly develop an enormous increase in value. This is actually what took place in this case. A property which in October, 1880, sold on the basis of $2,800 for the whole mine, is charged in a bill filed Oct. 21, 1887, to be worth $1,000,000, exclusive of its accumulated profits. Under such circumstances, where property has been developed by the courage and energy and at the expense of the defendants, courts will look with disfavor upon the claims of those who have lain idle while awaiting the result of their development, and will require not only clear proof of fraud, but prompt assertion of plaintiff's rights."

"Kid" and His Band.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 27.—A report reached Phoenix this evening that a band of Apaches heavily armed are eighty miles from their reservation and but thirty-two miles from Phoenix. They entered houses, demanded provisions and everything they wanted. An alarm was sent to the settlement below and fifteen armed men went to the rescue. The Indians said they had no permit and needed none, and were going to the Colorado river.

The Indians were well armed, even the children carrying pistols in their belts. They went toward the river. Governor Murphy will telegraph the Indian agent at San Carlos. The Indians said many are sick on the reservation and they wanted to get away. The citizens of Cave Creek think they are "Kid" and his band going to join the Mojaves near White Hill.

An Armed Truce.

PARIS, Texas, March 27.—Under the management of United States Commissioner Gibbons an armed truce prevailed at Antlers, I. T., to-day. The militia suspended demonstrations until Locke's proposal could be submitted to Governor Jones, and Locke and his friends remained in the town on the defensive. Both sides received reinforcements during the day and there are now nearly two hundred men on each side. Late in the evening Locke and his men began to leave Antlers, but with what purpose was not clearly known except to themselves. The reports were that the armistices were ended. Locke and his party denied any intention of attacking the militia camp. They stated that they were not going to surrender nor be driven out of the country.

Some New Laws.

DENVER, March 27.—The Governor affixed his signature to the following bills to-day and they are now laws:

To regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and others; this bill fixes eight hours for a day's work on all public works;

In relation to the clerk of the Supreme Court and his assistants, and fixing the salaries of the same;

To establish the county of Mineral and a county seat thereof, and providing for the appointment of the precinct and county officers;

To provide for the purchase of a site for and to establish and maintain a fish hatchery in Douglas county;

To amend Section 5 of an act regulating the distribution of water from canals and ditches for the purpose of irrigation.

Colorado Insurance.

DENVER, March 25.—The State Insurance department issued to-day a comprehensive and well-tabulated statement showing the business done in the State of Colorado by life, fidelity, casualty, co-operative and accident insurance companies during 1892. There are twenty-two life and forty-five other companies. In the life companies the policies in force Dec. 31 of the previous year numbered 15,232; amount, $35,526,974.63; policies issued during the year, 16,078; amount $35,929,051.28; policies terminated during the year, 8086; amount, $17,021,271.03; total number of policies in force Dec. 3, 1892, 23,094; amount, $64,424,834.88. Losses incurred during the year, $461,724.22; losses paid during the year, $350,434.55; premiums received, $1,413,437.67; expense, $458,037.19; taxes paid the State of Colorado, $13,625.10.

Other companies—Risks written during the year, $36,470,949.26; premiums received, $330,927.19; losses paid, $253,920.92; losses incurred, $[illegible],252.46.

Dead Men Registered.

DENVER, March 25.—The Republican committee has filed over 5000 challenges with the County Clerk against names on the registration books of former voters who are either dead or have removed to domiciles other than those indicated on the books. The Republican committee will see that the books are purged before election day and make it impossible to vote dead men or non-residents.

Rio Grande Earnings.

DENVER, March 25.—The Denver and Rio Grande earnings for the third week in March, 1893, were $159,300; an increase of $4,800 over the same week's earnings in 1892. For the year to date $6,873,328, an increase of $407,766 over the year previous.

FROM DENVER.

Current Topics in the Ninth General Assembly.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

DENVER, March 25.—Senator Leddy's insurance bill was before the Senate again this morning, and the lobby was packed with insurance men. The bill is to compel all insurance companies doing business in the State to deposit from five to fifty thousand dollars as a basis of security for the policy holders in the State. The sum total of deposits would by this means amount to about six millions of dollars, where heretofore they have taken four millions out of the State annually. The deposits can be made in State, County or municipal warrants or bonds. The measure is being hard fought by the opposition.

Senator McGovney's fee bill occupied the attention of the Upper House nearly all of yesterday. During the three sittings that the bill was before the committee of the whole the Senator from the Second was on his feet nearly all the time. Although amended in a manner that he did not like, it was finally recommended for passage. County-Clerk McGaffey of Arapahoe was a most interested spectator.

This morning while Representative Brown was chatting with THE GAZETTE correspondent, a magnificent basket of flowers was set upon his desk. The House set up a hearty applause and Mr. Brown was confused for once in his life. It came from the philanthropic gentlemen whose charity bills Mr. Brown has been pushing with success. His bill revising the lunacy acts passed yesterday.

Attorney Pearl S. King and Mr. J. B. Glasser of Manitou were interested spectators in the Senate last evening.

Senator Casimiro Barela of the Kingdom of Las Animas is being recommended by his colleagues for appointment as minister to Guatemala. Why the Senator wants that little South American republic only he knows, but he is immensely fitted for it; his fluency in the use of the Spanish language and his familiarity with affairs of state.

The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Humphrey censuring Governor Waite, although not passing and all reference thereto being stricken from the minutes, had its effect Thursday in a message being received from the Governor regarding bills for the construction of State canals. The other members of the Lower House were with Mr. Humphrey, heart, soul and voice, in their denunciation of the undignified methods of the chief executive.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to make Wason the county seat of the new county of Mineral instead of Creede.

Mr. Humphrey's bill amending the bill creating a boiler inspector has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

Senator McGovney's bill creating an Assistant Land Commissioner for the Land Board was taken up and recommended for final passage. The Republican of Thursday printed it in full as amended.

Thirty-one to twenty-seven was the vote by which enacting clause was stricken from the famous Wicks railroad bill yesterday. Whatever one's opinion as to the merits of the bill, all acknowledge that the author has made a most heroic fight for it. In his farewell speech on his pet measure he said that he looked forward to a final triumph of such a measure in legislatures to follow.

The insurance companies have circulated a petition among the business houses of the city against the insurance bill of Senator Leddy. It is creating as much comment as the Wicks railroad bill. G. H. B.

A Cholera Excitement.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 28.—Excitement was caused throughout the city to-day by the report that cholera had broken out among the immigrants landed here by the Beaver line steamer Lake Superior. She arrived last night and the port health officers having given a clean bill of health she came up to the city and landed 500 immigrants—English, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Germans nearly all bound for the United States.

Shortly after landing in the immigrant shed several of them were found to be vomiting and very sick. People working at the docks were panic stricken and the immigrants soon had the building to themselves. Dr. Wickwire, the health officer, was summoned, and although not able to tell what was the matter he could discover no proof of infectious diseases. He believed the men had eaten something that disagreed with them. Three were removed to the hospital and isolated. Dr. McDowell of Washington who visited the patients, does not think they have cholera but he will be certain within twelve hours.

Messages from the hospital to-night say the patients are in about the same condition as when taken there. It is generally felt that the quarantine regulations are not so strict here as they should be. The Lake Superior sailed for New York this afternoon. The immigrants, with the exception of those conveyed to the hospital, left late to-night for points in the United States, mostly out west.

Prince Roland Bonaparte Coming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 28.—Austin Corbin wires Governor Osborne: "My friend, Prince Roland Bonaparte, writes me that he will reach this country about April. His mission more particularly is to make sundry scientific researches in western states. May I give him a letter to you? You will find him in every respect a thorough gentleman whom it will be a pleasure to know."

Why is This Thus?

QUEBEC, March 28.—The fishery cruiser, Constance has been hurried out of winter quarters for active service. She has taken in a full supply of provisions and ammunition.

BATTLE IN HONDURAS.

A Tremendous Fight Marks the Opening of the War.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Herald's Panama correspondent cables: A tremendous fight marks the opening of the war in Honduras. News has just been received of a battle near Tatumbia, which resulted in the defeat of the government troops with a loss of more than 100 men killed on the field. Nearly fifty of the revolutionary soldiers were slaughtered, and after the battle the bodies of all the dead men found on the field were collected in a heap and burned.

This battle was fought several days ago. General Alfonso Villa had been sent to the front with a large body of government troops to intercept the march of the revolutionists who were moving against the capital at Tegucigalpa. General Villa's army reached the vicinity of Tatumbia at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. That town had been occupied by the troops under General Terrencia Siarra, who commands the south wing of the revolutionary army.

General Villas' approach was in the nature of a surprise to the revolutionary commander. He had stationed a body of cavalry on a height in front of the town on the road to Tegucigalpa, but cavalrymen appeared to be unaware of the approach of the enemy until an attack had been made. The officer in command desperately attempted to rally his men. They made a brave and determined resistence but were steadily pushed back toward the town.

General Sierra was meanwhile hurriedly preparing to defend his position, while awaiting reinforcements from General Reinas' division, which was stationed four miles away. Reinas' troops were pushed rapidly to the front, Colonel Manuel Rosas with two companies leading the advance. The battle had begun so late in the day that firing had been suspended on account of the darkness when Colonel Rosas detachment arrived to relieve the besieged army in Tatumbia. General Villas renewed his attack upon the revolutionists at day break. His men advanced fearlessly, and the battle was soon raging all along the line. As soon as the attack in front became general, General Reina opened fire on Villas's forces in the rear. This attack was so fierce that it was with difficulty that the government troops were kept in line. For an hour and a half it raged. The government forces could stand it no longer and General Villas ordered a retreat.

When the retreat began the demoralization was completed. Without attempting to preserve their lines the government troops fled in all directions. More than 100 government soldiers fell in the battle and fully one-half as many revolutionists were killed. The bodies of all who fell on each side were gathered in a heap and burned. Further dispatches from Honduras state that the position of Acting-President Aguero is a positive one. He is said to be practically a prisoner in the Capital and is acting under the orders of General Vasquez, who is Bonillas's rival for the control of the republic.

ASTONISHING THE AFRICANS.

Some of William Astor Chanler's Preparations for an Expedition Among the Natives.

To get into the country at all, Chanler had first to propitiate the powerful East Africa company, to assure the representatives of several governments that he did not mean to interfere with the peoples over whom they exercised a protectorate, and to obtain permission from Lord Salisbury to carry two hundred and fifty rifles, and to borrow from the Emperor Francis Joseph the services of Lieutenant von Hohnel, of the Austrian navy. He had to know enough of agriculture, for one thing to properly plant certain cereals, so on his return journey he might be able to enjoy their fruit; of surgery to care for the sick or wounded in his outfit; of photography, to reproduce the scenes and people which he will be the first white man to see; and of military tactics, to organize and discipline a force of three hundred men. He had to know just how few men could carry how much baggage, and to leave behind what was bulky, and yet save that which was essential. Several of his own ideas were most original. One was to have his servant George take lessons from a wizard of High Holborn in sleight of hand, so that he might impress the native magicians; and another, the preparation of a search-light, which is to be used to show the position of a certain tribe which always attacks at night. And to this latter he added a stock of war-rockets which go through the air in various colors and in irregular lines, and with which he intends to pursue retreating foes. One of the most amusing of his preparations was the purchase of a dozen pair of flesh-colored gloves, which he intends to pull carelessly off his hands while conversing with African kings, and so impress them with the idea that he is skinning himself alive, and that he rather likes the sensation. These are the idle little things which are only interesting here as going to show how many details go to make up the whole of an African caravan. In graver matters Chanler showed a consideration which was much more mature than one would have expected to find in a youth of his years. All his equipments are of the best—his scientific instruments, his telescopic cameras, which enable him to photograph an object half a mile distant, and yet make it look when developed as though it had been taken at a few yards' range; and the typographical paraphernalia are of the most accurate and latest makes. He is not going "for fun" this time. When he returns, it is interesting to know that it is not his desire to rest on his lions skins or pose upon lecture platforms, but that his hope and ambition is to be able to serve his country by representing it and the city of New York in Congress.—From "An American in Africa," by Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Forestry in the West.

SIR—My attention has been called to a paper on forestry published in Kansas some time ago. The writer of the article claims that their lands are becoming more fertile owing to increased rainfall. He calls attention to the old school books, in which the land west of the Missouri river was called the Great American Desert, and says that the railways—or, to use his own words, "the iron bands crossing the continent attract electricity and increase the rainfall." I can find nothing to prove that the rainfall has increased, but there is abundant proof of greater benefit from the rain which falls, owing to the cultivation of the land.

When Kansas and Nebraska were comprised in Indian Territory the upland was covered with buffalo grass, which "shed the rain like a shingled roof"—a common expression in those days. Now there are millions of acres under the plow, and the water that ran off in the "draws" is mainly absorbed. If one inch of rainfall is equal to one hundred tons per acre, we can hardly compute the amount of water now saved that was formerly lost.

I well remember seeing the school book the writer speaks of. It had a picture of an immense herd of buffaloes wading up to their humps in tall grass. It did not agree with my idea of a desert then, and I had no reason to change my mind after exploring it. The land immediately west of the Missouri river has undoubtedly been fertile for generations. I planted over three million forest trees in one county in Kansas, and so have had some experience in that state. If the writer had examined the land further west thoroughly, the iron bands would not be equal to holding him to his present opinion. I have investigated this matter carefully for many years, and have convinced myself that west of the cultivated districts, both east and west of the mountains, the country is becoming perceptibly drier. We cannot prove this by the grasses, as they have changed wonderfully since I saw them first, over forty years ago, when the buffaloes were roaming in immense herds unmolested. A close examination in many places shows that the timber is not making as thrifty growth as in the past, or, rather, that the growth is becoming more stunted, for there is little that can be called thrifty.

I will take one of many cases to prove that this section of the country is becoming drier, and this since the iron bands were laid across the continent. The western juniper, a tree similar to the red cedar, but not red-hearted, occupies the driest land on which trees are found to grow in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. I have made a special study of this tree in the latter Territory. Here were belts, miles upon miles in length and several miles in width, where these junipers, in hundreds of thousands, germinated their seeds and produced trees in abundance up to forty years ago. Since that time no new trees have been produced, although the old trees are maturing seeds in immense quantities. These I have examined closely and find their germinating qualities perfect. Fires may be said to have an influence in producing this result, but a careful examination shows no signs of fires during that time, and fires of a half century ago could be detected on the old trees in that climate. Facts like these should be convincing, and it is certain that the interior of the continent is gradually becoming drier.

During the month of August, 1871, Thomas Meehan, Dr. John A. Warder and I measured a petrified stump in the petrified forest near Fairplay, Colo., over eleven feet in diameter. From pieces broken off it appeared more like a Sequoia than any other tree; no tree eleven inches in diameter could be grown there now. With water in abundance the same results could again probably be accomplished.—Robert Douglas, in Garden and Forest.

Larkspur, Colo.

"NOTHING BUT—"

Nothing to do but work;
Nothing to eat but food;
Nothing to wear but clothes
To keep one from being nude.
Nothing to breathe but air—
Quick as a flash 'tis gone—
Nowhere to fall but off,
Nowhere to stand but on.
Nothing to comb but hair,
Nowhere to sleep but bed.
Nothing to weep but tears;
No one to bury but dead.
Nothing to sing but songs;
Ah, well, alas! alack!—
Nowhere to go but out;
Nowhere to come but back.
Nothing to see but sights;
Nothing to quench but thirst;
Nothing to have but what we've got.
Thus through our lives we are cursed.
Nothing to strike but a gait—
Everything moves that goes.
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.
—Unknown.

PIETRO GHISLERI.

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Saracinesca," "The Three Fates," Etc.

[Copyrighted 1893, by F. MARION CRAWFORD.]

CHAPTER I.

The relation of two stepsisters is unusual. When the Hon. Mrs. Carlyon came to Rome twenty years ago, a young widow and the mother of a little girl named Laura, she did not foresee the complications which her second marriage was to produce. She was a good woman in her way, and if she had guessed what it would mean to be the stepmother of Adele Braccio she might have hesitated before marrying Camillo of that name, commonly known as the Prince of Gerano. For the Prince had also been married before, and his first wife had left him this one child, Adele, who was only a year and a half older than little Laura Carlyon. No children were born to the Gerano couple, and the two little girls were brought up together as though they were sisters. The Prince and Princess were deeply attached to each other and to them, so that for many years Casa Gerano was justly looked upon as a model household.

Mrs. Carlyon was very poor when she came to Rome. Her husband had been a careless, good-humored, and rather reckless younger son, and when he broke his neck in coming down the Gross Glockner he left his widow about as much as men of his stamp generally leave to their families, to wit, a fearful and wonderful confusion of unpaid debts and a considerable number of promises to pay money signed by persons whose promises were not of much consequence, even when clearly set down on paper. It seems to be a peculiarity of poor and good-natured men that they will lend whatever money they have to impecunious friends in distress rather than use it for the paying of the just debts they owe their tailors.

Gerano was rich. It does not by any means follow that Mrs. Carlyon married him for his money, though she could not have married him without it. She fell in love with him. He, on his part, having made a marriage of interest when he took his first wife, and having led by no means a very peaceful existence with the deceased Princess, considered that he had earned the right to please himself, and accordingly did so. Moreover, Mrs. Carlyon was a Catholic, which singularly facilitated matters in the eyes of Gerano's numerous relations. Jack Carlyon had been of the Church of England; and though anything but a practising believer, if he believed in anything at all, he had nevertheless absolutely insisted that his daughter should be brought up in his own creed. On this one point he had displayed all the tenacity he possessed, and the supply then seemed to be exhausted so far as other matters were concerned. His wife was a very conscientious woman, altogether superior to him in character, and she continued to respect his wishes, even after his death. Laura, she said, should choose for herself when she was old enough. In the meantime she should go to the English Church. The consequence was that the little girl had an English nurse and afterward an English governess, while Adele was taken care of and taught by Catholics. Under these circumstances, and as the stepsisters were not related by blood nor even by race, it is not strange that they should have grown up to be as different as possible, while living under the same roof and calling the same persons father and mother.

The question of religion alone could certainly not have brought about the events here to be chronicled, and it may be as well to say at once that this history is not in the least concerned with matters of faith, creed or dogma, which are better left to those good men whose business it is to understand them. The main and striking points of contrast were these. Adele was barely more than pretty. Laura was all but beautiful. Adele was a great heiress, and Laura had nothing or next to nothing to expect at her mother's death. Adele was quick witted, lively, given to exaggeration in her talk, and not very scrupulous as to questions of fact. Laura was slow to decide, but tenacious of her decisions, and, on the whole, very truthful.

In appearance, so far as generalities were concerned, the contrast between the two girls was less marked. Both were of the dark type, but Laura's complexion was paler than Adele's and her hair was blacker, as well as thicker and more glossy. Laura's eyes were large, very deep set and dark. There was something strange in their look, something quite unusual, and which might almost be called holy, if that were not too strong a word to use in connection with a woman of the world. Spicca, the melancholy duellist, who was still alive that time, used to say that no one could possibly be as good as Laura Carlyon looked; a remark which showed that he was acquainted with the sayings of a great English wit, and was not above making use of them. Probably some part of the effect produced by Laura's eyes was due to the evenly perfect whiteness of her skin and the straight black brows which divided them from the broad, low forehead. Her hair grew low, and she wore it in a simple fashion without the abundance of little curls, which even then were considered almost essential to woman's beauty. Her pallor, too, was quite natural, for she had a good constitution and had rarely ever had a headache. In figure she was well proportioned, of average height and rather strongly made, with large, firm, well-shaped hands. On the whole, a graceful girl, but not in that way remarkable among others of her own age. In her face, and altogether in her presence, the chief attraction lay in the look of her eyes, which made one forget to notice the well-chiselled nose—a little short perhaps—the really beautiful mouth, and the perfect teeth. The chin, too, was broad and firm—too firm, some might have said, for one so young. Considering all these facts together, most people agreed that Laura was not far from being a great beauty.

Adele was somewhat shorter than her stepsister, and more inclined to be stout. Her black eyes were set more together, and her eyebrows almost met, while her lustreless hair curled naturally in a profusion of tiny ringlets upon her forehead. The small fine nose reminded one of a ferret, and the white teeth looked sharp and pointed when the somewhat thin lips parted and showed them; but she was undoubtedly pretty, and something more than pretty. Her face had color and animation, she carried her small head well, and her gestures were graceful and easy. She was fluent, too, in conversation, and ready at all times with a quick answer. Anyone could see, in spite of her plump figure, that she was of a very nervous constitution, restless, unsettled and easily moved, capable of considerable determination when really affected. She never understood Laura, nor did Laura really understand her.

In the natural course of events, social and domestic, it became necessary to choose a husband for Adele as soon as she made her first appearance in society. It was time Laura was not yet seventeen. Gerano had already looked about him and had made up his mind. He was a little dark-eyed man, gray, thin and nervous, but gifted with an unusually agreeable manner, a pleasant tone of voice, a frank glance, and an extremely upright character—a man much liked in the world and a good deal respected.

He had determined that if possible his daughter should marry Don Francesco Saveli, a worthy young person, his father's eldest son, heir to a good estate and a still better name, and altogether a most desirable husband from all points of view. Gerano met with no serious difficulty in bringing about what he wished, and in due time Don Francesco was a betrothed to Donna Adele, and was privileged to visit at the Palazzo Braccio almost as often as he pleased. He thus saw Laura Carlyon often, and he very naturally fell in love with her. He had no particular inclination to marry Donna Adele, but obeyed his father blindly, as a matter of course, just as Adele obeyed Gerano. That is a part of the Roman system. Laura, however, did not fall in love with Francesco. She was perhaps too young yet, or it is quite possible that Francesco was too dull and uninteresting a personage in her eyes. But Adele saw these things, and was very angry when she was quite sure that her future husband would have greatly preferred to marry her stepsister. She may be pardoned for having been jealous, for the situation was hardly bearable.

Francesco did not, indeed, make love to Laura. Even had he been rash enough for that, he was in reality too much a gentleman at heart to have done such a thing. He knew very well that he was to marry Adele, whether he cared for her or not, and he behaved with great propriety and with not a little philosophy. The virtue of resignation had been carefully developed in him from his childhood, and Francesco's parents now reaped their reward; he would not have thought of opposing them by word or deed.

But he could not hide what he felt. Like many good young men, he was sensitive, and if he alternately blushed and turned pale when Laura spoke to him it was not his fault. His father and mother could assuredly not expect him to control the circulation of his blood when it chose to rise above the line of his coat, or seemed to sink to the level of his boots. Adele was, however, at first very angry, and then very jealous, and at last hated her stepsister with all her heart, as young women can hate under circumstances of great provocation.

Meanwhile, Laura remained calmly unconscious of all that was happening. Francesco Saveli's outward and worldly advantages did not appeal to her in the least. The fact that he was fair had no interest for her any more than the fact that the old Prince of Gerano was dark. She talked to the young man a little, when the conversation was general, just as she talked to everyone else, when she had anything to say, because she was not naturally shy. But she never attempted to manufacture remarks when nothing came to her lips, because she was not yet called upon to do so. Nor was her silence by any means golden, so far as Saveli was concerned. When she was not speaking to him, she took no notice of him. His hair might be as yellow as mustard and his eyes as blue as periwinkles, as his admirers said; she did not care. If possible, Adele hated her even more for caring so little.

In due time Francesco Saveli married Adele Braccio and took her to live under his father's roof. After the great event peace descended once more upon the household for a time and Laura Carlyon saw much less of her adorer. Not, indeed, that there had been an open conflict between the stepsisters, nor even a declaration of war. Laura had attributed Adele's coldness to her excitement about the marriage, natural enough under the circumstances, and had not been hurt by it, while Adele had carefully kept her jealousy to herself; but when the two met afterward, Laura felt that she was immeasurably far removed from anything like intimacy or real friendship with the bride, and she was surprised that Francesco should pay so much attention to herself.

The young couple came to the Palazzo Braccio at regular intervals, and at a princess family gatherings Saveli spent his time in making conversation for Laura. He was a very worthy young man, as has been said, and his talents were not of the highest order, but he did his best, and succeeded at least in making Laura think him passably agreeable. She was willing to hear him talk, and Adele noted the fact. When she drove home from her father's house with her husband he was generally abstracted, and gave random answers to her questions or observations. At the end of a year it was clear that he still loved Laura in a hopeless, helpless, sentimental fashion of his own, and Adele hated her more than ever. A second year and a third went by, and Laura had been some time in society; still the situation remained unchanged. The world said that the young Savelis were a very happy couple, but it always looked at Laura Carlyon with an odd expression, as though it knew something strange about her; something not quite right, which it was willing to tolerate for the sake of the amusement to be got by watching her. The world is the generic appellation of all those who go down to the sea of society in long gowns or white ties, and live and move and have their being therein. Other people do not count, even when they are quite bad, although they may have very big names and a great deal of money. The world, therefore, wagged its head and said that Laura Carlyon was in love with her brother-in-law, or, to be quite accurate, with her stepbrother-in-law, because she was dark and his hair was so exceedingly yellow. The world also went on to say that Donna Adele behaved very kindly about it, and that it was so good of Francesco Saveli to talk to Laura just as if there were nothing wrong; for, it added, if he were to avoid her, there would certainly be gossip before long. No one who does not live in society need attempt to follow this sequence of ideas. As usual, too, nobody took the least trouble to find out the origin of the story, but everybody was quite sure of having heard it at first hand from the one person who knew.

The Princess of Gerano took her daughter everywhere. She had conscientiously done her duty toward Adele, and was sincerely fond of her besides; but she loved Laura almost as much as the good mother in the story-book loves her only child when the latter has done something particularly disgraceful. She was at first annoyed and then made seriously anxious by the young girl's total failure in society, from the social point of view. Laura was beautiful, good and accomplished. Ugly, spiteful and stupid girls succeeded better than she, though some of them had no better prospect of a dowry. The good lady sought in vain for the cause of the trouble, but failed to find it out. Had she been born in Rome, she would doubtless have had many kind friends to help her in the solution of the difficulty. But though she bore a Roman name, and had adopted Roman customs and had led a Roman life for nearly twenty years, she was tacitly looked upon as a foreigner, and her daughter was treated in the same way, though she, at least, spoke the language as her own. Moreover, she girl was not a Catholic, and that was an additional disadvantage where marriage was concerned. It became evident to the Princess that she was not likely to find a husband for her daughter—certainly not such a husband as she had dreamed that Laura might love, and who was to love her and make her happy.

It must not be supposed that Gerano himself would have been indifferent if he had known the real facts of the case. But he did not. Like many elderly Romans he hardly ever went into society and took very little interest in its doings. He was very much concerned with the administration of his fortune, and for his own daughter's welfare in her new surroundings. He spent a good deal of time at his club, and was often in the country, even in the height of the season. He supposed that no one asked for Laura's hand because she was dowerless, and he was sincerely sorry for it; but it did not enter his mind to provide her with a suitable portion out of his abundance. He was too conscientious for that. What he had inherited from his father must go down intact to his child and to her children—a son had already been born to the young Saveli—and to divide the property, or to raise from it anything like a fortune for Laura, would be little short of actual robbery in the eyes of a Braccio.

Laura herself was perhaps less disturbed by the coldness she encountered than her mother was for her sake. She had a certain contempt for young girls of her age and younger, whose sole idea was to be married as soon as possible and with the greatest advantage to themselves. She was not very vain and did not expect great admiration on the one hand, nor any particular dislike on the other. Her character, too, was one that must develop slowly, if it were ever to attain its mature growth. She doubtless had moments of annoyance and even of depression; for few young girls, and certainly no women, are wholly unconscious of neglect in society. But altogether she was naturally inclined to melancholy, as her eyes clearly showed, she was not by nature morbid, and assuredly not more than usually imaginative.

The result of all this was, that she bore herself with considerable dignity in the world, was generally believed to be older than she was, and was to be seen more often dancing or talking with the foreigners at parties than with the Romans.

"Who is that, Ghisleri?" asked Lord Herbert Arden of his old friend, one evening early in the season, as he caught sight of Laura for the first time.

"An English Roman girl," answered the Italian. "The daughter of the Princess of Gerano by her first marriage—Miss Carlyon."

Lord Herbert had not been in Rome for three or four years, and was, moreover, by no means acquainted with all Roman society.

"Will you introduce me?" he asked, looking up at Ghisleri.

Ghisleri led him across the room, introduced him and left the two together, he being at that time very particularly engaged in another quarter.

The contrast between the two men was very strong. Lord Herbert Arden was almost, if not quite, a cripple, the victim in his infancy of a serving-woman's carelessness. The nurse had let him fall, and concealed the accident as long as she could, and the boy had grown up misshapen and feeble. In despite of this, however, he was eminently a man at whom everyone looked twice. No one who had seen him could ever forget the extreme nobility and delicacy of his pale face. Each feature completed and gave dignity to the next—the broad, highly modelled forehead, the prominent brow, the hollows at the temples, the clear, steady brown eyes, the aquiline nose and sensitive nostrils, the calm, straight mouth, and the firm, clearly cut chin—all were in harmony. And yet in all the crowd that thronged the great drawing rooms there was hardly a man with whom the young Englishman would not have exchanged face and figure, if only he might stand at the height of other men, straight and square, and be free forever from the halting gait which made life in the world so hard for him. He was very human, and made no great pretence of resignation, nor indeed of any other virtue.

Pietro Ghisleri was a very different personage except, perhaps, in point of humanity. He had seen and enjoyed much, if he had suffered much also, and his face bore the traces of past pleasure and of past pain, though he was not more than two and thirty years of age. It was a strong face, too, and not without signs of superior intelligence and resolution. The keen blue eyes had that trick of fixing themselves in conversation which belongs to combative temperaments. At other times they were sad in expression, and often wore a weary look. Ghisleri's complexion might also have been called weather beaten; for frequent and long exposure to sun and weather had permanently changed its original coloring, which had been decidedly fair. To adopt the simple style of his passport, he might be described as six feet high, eyes blue, hair and moustache brown, nose large, mouth normal, chin prominent—in fact, somewhat bony—particular sign, a scar on the left temple. Like his old friend, Lord Herbert, he was one of the dozen men who always attract attention in a crowded room. But of all those who looked at him, having known him long, very few understood his character in the least, and all would have been very much surprised if they could have guessed his thoughts, especially on that particular evening when he introduced Arden to Miss Carlyon. As for the rest, he was alone in the world, his own master, the last of a Tuscan family that had refused to bear a title when titles meant something and had not seen any reason for changing its mind in the course of three or four centuries. He had a small fortune, sufficient for his wants, and a castle somewhere, considerably the worse for war and wear.

"I cannot dance, you see," said Arden, seating himself beside Laura, "and I am afraid that I am not very brilliant in conversation. Are you a very good-natured person?"

Laura turned her sad eyes upon her new acquaintance, and immediately felt a thrill of sympathy for him, and of interest in his remarkable face.

"No one ever told me," she answered. "Do you think you could find out? I would like to know."

"What form of sin do you most affect?" asked Arden with a smile. "Do you more often do the things you ought not to do, or do you leave undone the things which you ought to do?"

"Oh, I leave the good things undone, of course!" "I suppose everybody does, as a rule."

"You are decidedly good natured, particularly so in making that last remark. I am less a raid of you than I was when I sat down."

The young girl looked at him again. His conversation was so far not like that of the Englishmen she had known hitherto.

"Were you afraid of me?" she asked, smiling a little.

"A little, I confess."

"Why, and if you were, why did you make Signor Ghisleri introduce you to me?"

"Because nobody likes to own to being afraid. Besides, Ghisleri is a very old friend of mine, and I can trust him not to lead me into danger."

"Have you known him long?" asked Laura. "I have often wondered what he is really like. I mean his character, you know, and what he thinks about."

"He thinks a great deal. He is one of the most complicated characters I ever knew, and I am not at all sure that I understand him yet, though we have known each other ten years. He is a good friend and a rather indifferent enemy, I should say. His chief apparent peculiarity is that he hates gossip. You will not find it easy to get from him a disagreeable remark about any one. Yet he is not good-natured."

"Perhaps he is afraid to say what he thinks," suggested the young girl.

"I doubt that," answered Arden with a smile. "He has not a particularly angelic reputation, I believe, but I never heard anyone say that he was timid."

"As you pretend to be," added Laura. "Do you know you have not answered my question? Why were you afraid of me, if you really were?"

Lord Herbert answered one question by another, and the conversation continued pleasantly enough. It was a relief to him to find a young and beautiful girl of his own nationality in surroundings with which neither he nor she was really in sympathy. In the course of half an hour they both felt as though they had known one another a long time. The admiration Arden had felt for Laura at first sight had considerably increased, and she on her side had half forgotten that he was a cripple. Indeed, when he was seated, his deformities were far less noticeable than when he stood or painfully moved about from place to place.

The two talked on a variety of subjects, but with the exception the few words spoken about Ghisleri, there was no reference to personalities for a long time.

"I am keeping you away from the dancing," Arden said at last, as he realized that the room was almost empty and that he had been absorbing the beautiful Miss Carlyon's attention longer than might be pleasant to her.

"Not at all," answered Laura. "I do not dance much."

"Why not?" "Do you not like dancing?" He asked the question in a tone of surprise.

"On the contrary. That I am not taken out very often—perhaps because they think me a foreigner. It is natural enough."

"Very unnatural, it seems to me. Besides, I believe you are exaggerating, so as not to make me feel uncomfortable. It is of no use, you know; I am not at all sensitive. Shall we go into the ball room?"

"No; I would rather not just yet."

"Shall I go and get Ghisleri to take you back?" inquired Arden with a little smile.

"Why?"

"Because I might make you look ridiculous," answered the cripple, quietly.

He watched her, and saw a quick, pained look pass over her face. It was at that particular moment that he began to love her, as he afterward remembered. She turned her eyes upon him as she answered, after a moment's hesitation:

"Lord Herbert, will you please never say anything like that to me again?"

"Certainly not, if it offends you."

"It does not offend me. I do not mean that."

"What then? Please tell me. I am not at all sensitive."

"It pains me. I do not like to fancy that anyone can think such things of me, much less——" she stopped short and looked down, slowly opening and shutting her fan.

"Much less?"

Laura hesitated for some seconds, as though choosing her words with more than ordinary care.

"Much less one whom it might pain to think them," she said at last.

The smile that had been on Arden's face faded away in the silence that followed, and his lips moved a little as though he felt some kind of emotion, while his large thin hands closed tightly upon his wide knee.

"Have I said too much?" she asked, suddenly breaking the long pause.

"Or not quite enough, perhaps," he answered, in a low voice.

Again they were both silent, and they both wondered inwardly that in less than an hour's acquaintance they would have reached something like a crisis. At last Laura rose slowly and deliberately, intending to give her companion time to get to his feet.

"Will you give me your arm?" she said when he stood beside her. "I want to introduce you to my mother."

Arden bent his head and held up his right arm for her hand. He was considerably shorter than she. Then they walked away together, she erect and easy in her girlish gait, he weakkneed and awkward, seeming to unlock half his body at every painful step, keeping himself along at her side with the stick in his free hand—a strangely assorted couple, the world said, as they went by.

"My mother's name is Gerano, Princess Gerano," said Laura by way of explanation, as they came within sight of her.

"And is your father—I mean, is Prince Gerano—living?" asked Arden. He had almost forgotten her name and her nationality in the interest he felt in herself.

"Yes; but he rarely goes into society. I am very fond of him," she added, scarcely knowing why. "Mother," she said, as they came up to the Princess, "Lord Herbert Arden."

The Princess smiled and held out her hand. At that moment Pietro Ghisleri came up. He had not been seen since he had left Laura and Arden together. By a coincidence, doubtless, the Contessa dell' Armi had disappeared at about the same time; she had probably gone home, as she was not seen again in the ballroom that evening. But the world in its omniscience knew that there was a certain boudoir beyond the supper-room, where couples who did not care to dance were left in comparative peace for a long time. The world could have told with precision the position of the small sofa on which Ghisleri and the lovely Contessa invariably spent an hour when they met in that particular house.

"Will you give me a turn, Miss Carlyon?" asked Ghisleri, as Arden began to talk with the Princess.

"Yes." Laura was really fond of a certain amount of dancing when a good partner presented himself.

"What do you think of my friend?" inquired Pietro, as they moved away together.

"I like him very much. He interests me."

"Then you ought to be grateful to me for bringing him to you."

"Do you expect gratitude in a ballroom?" Laura laughed a little, more in pleasant anticipation of the waltz than at what she said.

"A little more than in the average asylum for the aged and infirm, which most people call home," returned Ghisleri, carelessly.

"You have no home. How can you talk about in that way?"

"For the sake of talking; shall we dance instead?"

A moment later they were in the thick of the crowd.

"There are too many people: please take me back," said Laura, after one turn.

"Will you come and talk in the conservatory?" asked Ghisleri as they reached the door.

"No; I would rather not."

"You were talking a long time with Arden. I saw you come out of the drawing room together. Why will you not sit five minutes with me?"

"Lord Herbert is different," said Laura, quietly. "He is an Englishman, and I am English."

"Oh! is that the reason?"

He led her back and left her with her mother. Arden was still there.

CHAPTER II.

In spite of his own declarations to the contrary, Lord Herbert Arden was a very sensitive man. When he said he was not, he was perhaps trying to deceive himself, but the attempt was only partially successful. Few men in his circumstances can escape the daily sting that lies in comparing their unfortunate outward personality with the average symmetry of the human race. Women seem to feel deformity less than men, or perhaps one only thinks so because they bear it more bravely; it is hard to say. If Darwin is right, men are far more vain of their appearance than women; and there are many who believe that a woman's passive courage is greater than a man's. Be that as it may, the particular sufferer who made Laura Carlyon's acquaintance at the ball was in reality as sensitive a man in almost all respects as could be met with anywhere in ordinary life. When he discovered that he was seriously in love with Laura Carlyon, his existence changed suddenly, and for the worse, as far as his comfort was concerned.

He received the situation as calmly as he could, when a fortnight or more had passed and he had seen her a dozen times at her stepfather's house and in the world. One main fact was now quite clear to him. She was not what is called popular in society; she had not any intimate friends. As for his own chances he did not like to think of them. Though only the younger brother of a peer of high rank, he was entitled to expect a large fortune from an uncle on his mother's side, who had never made any secret of his intentions in regard to his property, and who, being over 80 years of age, could not be expected to live much longer in the ordinary course of nature. At present his modest portion was quite sufficient for himself, but he doubted whether it would suffice for his needs if he married. That, however, was of minor importance. The great fortune was safe and he was an exceedingly good match from a financial point of view. Miss Carlyon was poor, as he knew from Ghisleri, and Ghisleri had very probably told her that Arden was rich, or would be before long. He refused to believe that Laura, of her own free will, might marry him for his money; but it was intolerable to think that her mother and stepfather might try to force her into the match from considerations of interest. He was not just to the Princess of Gerano, but he knew her very slightly as yet and had no means of forming a positive opinion.

In the meantime he had been introduced to Donna Adele Saveli, who had received him with the greatest warmth, protesting her love for the English people and everything English, and especially for her stepmother and stepsister. He had also renewed his acquaintance with young Saveli, whom he had known slightly during a former visit to Rome, and who now, he thought, met him rather coldly. He attributed Adele's gushing manner to a desire to bring about a marriage, and he did not attempt to account for Don Francesco's stiffness; but he felt neither the one manifestation nor the other, for both wounded him in different degrees.

Above all other difficulties, the one which was most natural to his delicately organized nature was of a purely disinterested kind. He feared lest Laura, who evidently felt both pity and sympathy for him, should take the two together for genuine love and sacrifice herself in a life which would soon pay and by become unbearable to her. He could not but see that at every meeting she grew more interested in his conversation, until when he was present, she scarcely paid any attention to any one else. Such a friendship, if it could have been a real friendship, might have made Arden happy so long as it lasted; but on his side, at least, nothing of the kind was possible. He knew that he was hopelessly in love, and to pretend the contrary to himself was real pain. He guessed with wonderful keenness the direction Laura's heart was taking, and he was appalled by the vision of the misery which must spread over her young life if, after she had married him, she should be roused to the great truth that pity and love are not the same, though they be so near akin as to be sometimes mistaken one for the other.

His weak health suffered and he grew more and more restless. It would have been a satisfaction to speak out a hundredth part of what he felt to Ghisleri. But he was little given to making confidences, and Ghisleri was or seemed to be the last man to invite them. They met constantly, however, and talked upon all sorts of topics.

One day Ghisleri came to breakfast with Arden in his rooms at the hotel, looking more weather-beaten than usual, for he was losing the tan from his last expedition in the South, and there were deep black shadows under his eyes. Moreover, he was in an abominably bad humor with everything and with everybody except his friend. Arden knew that he never gambled, and he also knew the man well enough to guess at the true cause of the disturbance. There was something serious the matter.

They sat down to breakfast and began to talk of politics and the weather, as old friends do when they are aware that there is something wrong. Ghisleri spoke English perfectly, with an almost imperceptible accent, as many Italians do nowadays.

"Come along with me, Arden," he said at last, as though losing patience with everything all at once. "Let us go to Paris or Timbuctoo. This place is not fit to live in."

"What is the matter with it? asked Arden, in a tone of amusement.

"What is the matter with it? It is dull, to begin with. Secondly, it is a perfect witches' caldron of scandal. Thirdly, we are all as bad as we can be. There are three points at least."

"My dear fellow, I do not see them in the same light. Take some more coffee."

"Oh, you—you are amusing yourself! Thank you—I will—half a glass. Of course you like Rome—you always did—you foreigners always will. You amuse yourselves—that is it."

"I see you dancing every night as though you liked it," observed Arden.

"No doubt."

Ghisleri suddenly grew thoughtful, and a distant look came into his eyes, while the shadows seemed to deepen under them till they were almost black. He had eaten hardly anything, and now, regardless of the fact that the meal was not half over, he lit a cigarette and leaned back in his chair as though he had finished.

"You are not looking well, Arden," he said at last. "You must take care of yourself. Take my advice. We will go somewhere together for a couple of months."

"There is nothing I should like better, but not just at present. I will stay in Rome until the weather is a little warmer."

Arden was not in the least conscious that his expression changed as he thought of the reason which kept him in the city and which might keep him long. But Ghisleri, who had been watching for that particular hesitation of manner and for that almost imperceptible darkening of the eyes, knew exactly what both meant.

"Oh, very well," he answered indifferently. "We can go later. People always invent absurd stories if one goes away in the middle of the season without any apparent object."

The remark was a little less than general, and Arden was at once confirmed in his suspicion that something unpleasant had happened in Ghisleri's life, most probably in connection with the Contessa dell' Armi. His friend was in such a savage humor that he might almost become communicative. Arden was a very reserved man, and not without tact, and he thought the opportunity a good one for approaching a subject which had long been in his mind. But he had been in earnest when he had told Laura that he knew Ghisleri's character to be what he called complicated, and he was aware that Pietro's intelligence was even more penetrating than his own. He was therefore very cautious.

"You say that Rome is such a great place for gossip," he began, in answer to Ghisleri's last observation. "I suppose you know it by experience, but I cannot say that we strangers hear much of it."

"Perhaps not," admitted Ghisleri, rather absently.

"No, we do not hear much scandal. For instance, I go rather often to the Geranos'. I do not remember to have heard there a single spiteful story, except, perhaps—" Arden stopped cautiously.

"Precisely," said Pietro, "the exceptions are rare in that house. But then, the Prince is generally away, and both the Princess and her daughter are English, and especially nice people."

Arden helped himself to something that chanced to be near him, and glanced at his companion's rather impenetrable face. He knew that at the present moment the latter was perfectly sincere in what he said, but he knew also that Ghisleri spoke of most people in very much the same tone. It was something which Arden could never quite understand.

"Do you think," he began presently, "that the fact of their being English has anything to do with Miss Carlyon's unpopularity here?"

"My dear fellow, how should I know," asked Ghisleri, with something almost like a laugh.

"You do know, of course. I wish you would tell me. As an Englishman the matter interests me."

"From the point of view of our international relations, I see, collecting information for an article in The Nineteenth Century, or else your brother is going to speak on the subject in the Lords. What do you think about the matter yourself? If I can put you right, I will."

"What an extraordinary man you are!" exclaimed Arden. "You always insist upon answering one question by another."

"It gives one time to think," reported Ghisleri. "These cigarettes are distinctly bad; give me one of yours, please. I never can understand why the government monopoly here should exist, and if it does why they should not give us Russian—"

"My dear Ghisleri," said Arden, interrupting him, "we are talking about the Princess Gerano."

"Were we? Oh, yes, and Miss Carlyon, too, I remember. Do you like them?"

"Very much; and I think every one should. That is the reason why I am surprised that Miss Carlyon should not receive much more attention than she does. Fancy it is because she is English. Do you think I am right?"

"No," said Ghisleri, slowly, at last answering the direct question, "I do not think you are."

"Then what in the world is the reason? The fact is clear enough. She knows it herself."

"Probably some absurd bit of gossip. Who cares? I am sorry for her though."

"How can there be any scandal about a young girl of her age?" asked Arden incredulously.

"In this place you can start a story about a baby a year old," answered Ghisleri. "It will be remembered, repeated and properly adorned, and will ultimately ruin the innocent woman when she is grown up. Nobody seems to care for chronology here—anachronism is so much more convenient."

"Way are you so absurdly reticent with me, Ghisleri?" asked Arden, with some impatience. "You talk as though we had not known each other ten years."

"On the contrary," answered Pietro, "if we were acquaintances of yesterday, I would not talk as I do. That is just the difference. As it is, and because we are rather good friends, I tell you what I believe to be the truth. I believe—well, I will allow that I know, that there is a story about Miss Carlyon, which is commonly credited and which is a downright lie. I will not tell you what it is. It does not, strictly speaking, affect her reputation, but it has made her unpopular—since you have used that word. Ask any of the gossips, if you care enough—I am not going to repeat other people's lies."

Arden was silent, and his long white fingers played uneasily upon the edge of the table. It had been a hard matter to extract the information, but such as it was he knew that it was absolutely reliable. When Ghis-

ieri spoke at all about such things, he spoke the truth, and when he said that he would positively say no more, his decision was always final. Arden had discovered that in the early days of their acquaintance. Perhaps Pietro went to absurd lengths in this direction, and there were people who called it affectation and made him out to be even a worse man than he was, but his friend knew that it was genuine in its way. He was all the more disturbed by what he had heard, and it was a long time before he spoke again.

Ghiseri smoked in silence and drank three cups of coffee while Arden was drinking one. He looked at that time like a man who was living upon his nerves, so to say, instead of upon proper nourishment.

An hour after the two men went out together, Arden taking Pietro with him in his carriage. The air was bright and keen and the afternoon sunlight was already turning yellow with the gold of the coming evening. The carriage was momentarily blocked at the corner of the Pinero near the entrance, by one that was turning out of the enclosure opposite the band stand. It chanced to be the Princess of Gerano's landau, and she and her daughter were seated in it, closely wrapped in their furs. It was Arden's victoria that had to pull up to let the Princess drive across, and by a coincidence the Savelli coupé were in the one which here would have to follow in the descending line after crossing the road.

Francesco Savelli bowed, smiled, and waved his hat, evidently to Laura rather than to her mother. With a rather forced smile Adele slowly bent her head. Arden bowed at the same moment, and looked from one carriage to the other. Ghiseri followed his example, and there was the very faintest expression of amusement on his face which Arden of course could not see. A number of men on foot lined the side of the road close to the carriage.

"People always come back to their first loves!" said a low voice at Arden's elbow.

He turned quickly and saw several men watching the Savelli across his victoria. He knew none of them, and it was impossible to guess who had spoken. Ghiseri, being on the right side, as Arden's guest, could not have heard the words. Having just noticed the rather striking contrast between Francesco Savelli's demonstrative greeting and his wife's almost indifferent nod, it naturally struck the Englishman that the remark he had overheard might refer to the person he was himself watching at that very moment. Donna Adele Savelli's expression might very well be taken for one of jealousy, but her husband's behavior was assuredly too marked for anything more than friendship. Arden coupled the words with the facts and concluded that he had discovered the story of which Ghiseri had spoken. Francesco Savelli was said to be in love with Laura Carlyon. That was evidently the gossip; but he had seen Laura's face, too, and it was quite plain that she was wholly indifferent. On the whole, though the tale reflected little credit on Savelli, it was not at all clear why it should make Laura unpopular, unless people said that she encouraged the man, which they probably did, thought Lord Herbert Arden, who was a man of the world.

The more he considered the matter the more convinced he became that he was right, and the conviction was on the whole a relief. He had been uneasy for some time, and Ghiseri's grandiloquent words had not satisfied him. Chance, however, had done what Ghiseri would not do, and the mystery was solved. The Princess of Gerano was at home that evening, and Arden of course went to the opera early, and was the last to leave.

There was a ball at half-past ten and half past two o'clock. Laura and he installed themselves side by side at some distance from the drawing room, and each time their conversation lasted over half an hour. It was not a set ball, but one of the regular weekly informal dances of which there are so many in Rome during the season. The first interruption of Arden's talk appeared in the shape of Don Francesco Savelli, who asked Laura for a turn. Oddly enough she glanced at Lord Herbert's face before accepting, and the action sent a strange tingle to his heart. He struggled to his feet as she rose to go away with Savelli, and then sank back again and remained some time where he was, absently watching the people who passed. His face was very pale and weary now that the excitement of conversation had subsided, and he felt that if he was not positively ill, he was losing the little strength he had with every day that passed. Late hours, heated rooms, and strong emotions were not the best tonics for its feeble physical organization, and he knew it. At last he made an effort, got up, and moved about in the crowd, exchanging a few words now and then with a passing acquaintance, but too preoccupied and perhaps too tired to talk long with indifferent people. He nodded as Ghiseri passed him with the Countess dell' Armi on his arm, and he thought there was a bad light in his friend's eyes, though Pietro was looking better than in the afternoon. The two had evidently been dancing together, for the Contessa's white neck bowed a little, as though she were still out of breath. She was a short, slight woman of exquisite figure, very fair, with deep violet eyes and small, classic features, almost faultless in their regularity; evidently wilful and dominant in character. Arden watched the pair as they went on in search of a vacant sofa just big enough for two.

They had scarcely sat down and he could see that Ghiseri was beginning to talk, when Anastase Gouache appeared and stood still before them. To Arden's surprise the Contessa welcomed him with a bright smile and pointed to a chair at her side of the sofa. Anastase Gouache was a celebrated painter, who had married a Roman lady of high birth, and was a very agreeable man, but Arden had not expected that he would be invited so readily to interrupt so promising a conversation. Ghiseri's face expressed nothing. He appeared to join in the talk for a few minutes, and then arose and left the Contessa with Gouache. She looked after him, and Arden thought she grew a shade paler and frowned. A faint smile appeared on the Englishman's face and was gone again in an instant as Ghiseri came near him, returning again to the ball room. Ghiseri had gone at him as he passed, and seen that he was not talking to a lady.

"May I have the next dance, Miss Carlyon?" asked Pietro when he found Laura in a corner with Francesco Savelli. "Thanks" he said, as she nodded graciously, and he passed on.

"Will you give me the dance after the next?" he inquired a few minutes after, coming up with Donna Adele, who was moving away on young Frangipani's arm.

"Certainly, caro Ghiseri," she answered, with alacrity, "as many as you please."

"You are very good," he said, with a slight bow, and, withdrew to a window near Laura to wait until the waltz began. He could see Arden through the open door from the place where he stood.

When the dance was over he led Laura out and took one turn through the rooms, making a few commonplace remarks on the way. Coming back, he stopped as though by accident close to Lord Herbert.

"I am afraid you will think me very rude if I pass you to let me leave you," he said. "I am engaged for the next dance—it is a quadrille—and I must find a vis-a-vis."

Arden of course heard and presented himself immediately in Ghiseri's place. Laura was quite ready to go back with him to the sofa in the corner, and they resumed their conversation almost at the point at which it had been interrupted by Francesco Savelli. Neither of them ever knew that Ghiseri had brought them together again by a little social skill, just beyond what most people possess. Arden looked after him, half believing that he had only given Laura an excuse for leaving her in order to return to the Contessa dell' Armi, who was now surrounded by half a dozen men, beginning with old Spicca, who, as has been said, was still alive in those days, and ending with the little Vicomte de Pompierre, a young French attache with a pleasant voice, a bright smile and an incipient black mustache. But to Arden's surprise Ghiseri took quite a different direction, and began to speak to one man after another, evidently trying to secure a vis-a-vis for the square dance.

"You must not let me bore you, or rather you must not bore yourself with me," said Arden to Laura, after a short pause in the conversation. "You are altogether much too good to me."

"You never bore me," answered the young girl. "You are one of the few people who do not."

Arden smiled a little sadly.

"I am glad to be one of the 'few people,'" he said, "even if I am the last."

"You are too modest." She tried to laugh, but the effort was not very successful.

"No, I am not. I have much more vanity than you would suppose, or think possible, considering how little I have to be vain of."

"Opinions may differ about that," answered Laura, looking into his eyes. "You have much that many men might envy, and probably do."

"What, for instance?"

Laura hesitated, and then smiled, without effort this time.

"You are very good-looking," she said after a moment.

"No one has ever told me that before," he answered. A very slight flush rose in his pale face.

"It is not of much importance, either. Would you like me to enumerate your good qualities?"

"Of all things."

"You are honest and kind, and you are very clever, I think, though I am not clever enough to be sure. You have no right to be unhappy, and you would not be if you were not so sensitive about—about not being so strong and big as some men are. What difference does it make?"

"You will almost tempt me to think that it makes none, if you talk in that way," said Arden.

"Do you mean to say that you would really and truly change places with any one? With Signor Ghiseri, for instance?"

"Indeed I would, with him, and very gladly. I would rather be Ghiseri than any man I know."

"I cannot understand that," answered Laura, thoughtfully. "If I were a man, I would much rather be like you. Besides, they say Signor Ghiseri has been dreadfully wild, and is anything but angelic now. You used that very word about him the first evening we met: do you remember?"

"Of course I do; but what has that to do with it? Must I necessarily choose a saint for my friend, and pick out one to exchange places with me if it were possible? A woman saint may be lovable, too lovable, perhaps, but a man saint about town is like a fish out of water. But you are right about Ghiseri; up to a certain point, only you do not understand. He is an exceedingly righteous sinner, but a sinner he is."

"What do you mean by a righteous sinner?" asked Laura, gravely.

"Do not bring me down to definitions. I have not at all a logical mind. I mean Ghiseri—that is all I can say. I would much rather talk about you."

"No, I object to that. Do me, since you wish so much to be Signor Ghiseri, what do you think you would feel, if you were?"

"What he feels—everything that a man can feel," answered Arden, with a sudden change of tone. "To be straight and strong and a match for other men. Half the happiness of life lies there."

His voice shook a little, and Laura felt that the tears were almost in her eyes as she looked earnestly into his.

"You see what I am," he continued, more and more bitterly, "I am a cripple. There is no denying it—why should I even try to hide it a little? Nature or Heaven, or what you please to call it, has been good enough to make concealment impossible. If I am not quite a hunchback, I am very near it, and I can barely walk even with a stick. And look at yourself, straight and graceful and beautiful—we, you pity me, at least. Why should I make a fool of myself? It is the first time I ever spoke like this to any one."

"You are quite wrong," answered Laura, in a tone of conviction. "I do not pity you—indeed I do not think you are the least to be pitied. I see it quite differently. It merely never strikes me that you are not just the same as other people, and when it does, it makes no painful impression upon me. You see I am quite frank."

While she was speaking the color rose in two bright spots on Arden's pale cheeks, and his bright eyes softened with the look of wonderful happiness.

"Are you quite in earnest, Miss Carlyon?" he asked, in a low voice.

"Quite, quite in earnest. Please believe me when I say that it would hurt me dreadfully if I thought you doubted it."

"Hurt you? Why?"

She turned her deep, sad eyes to him, and looked at him without speaking. He was on the point of telling her that he loved her—then he saw how beautiful she was, and he felt his witchery lying in his hand, and he was ashamed to speak. It was a cruel moment, and his nerves were a ready overstrained by perpetual emotion, as well as tired from late hours and lack of sleep. He hesitated a moment. Then bent his head, and covered his eyes with his hand. Laura said nothing for several moments, but seeing that he did not move, she touched his sleeve.

"Dear Lord Herbert, do not be so unhappy," she said softly. "You really have no right to be, you know."

"No right?" He looked up suddenly. "If you knew, you would not say that."

"I should always say it. As long as you have friends—friends who love you, and would do anything for you, why should you make yourself so miserable?"

"I want more than a friend—even than friendship."

"What?"

"I want love."

Again she gazed into his eyes and paused. Her face was very white—whiter than his. Then she spoke.

"Are you so sure you have not got that love?" she asked. Her own voice trembled now.

Arden started, and a look of something almost like fear came into his face. He could barely speak.

"Love?" he repeated, and he felt he could say nothing more.

"Yes, I mean it." So she chose her fate.

She thought there was a touch of the divine in poor Arden's expression as he heard the words. Then his face grew pale, the light faded from his eyes, and his head sank on his breast. Laura did not at first realize what had happened. She felt too strongly herself that nothing in his manner would have surprised her. She heard nothing of the hum of the voices in the room, or if she did she heard the harmony of a happy hymn, and the great branches of candles were tapers upon an altar in some sacred place.

Still Arden did not move. Laura bent down and looked at his face.

"Lord Herbert," she called him softly. "Herbert, what is the matter?"

No answer came. She looked round wildly for help. At that moment the dance was just over and Ghiseri passed near her with Donna Adele on his arm. Laura rose and overtook him swiftly, touching his arm in her excitement.

"Lord Herbert has fainted—for heaven's sake, help him!" she cried, in a low voice.

Pietro Ghiseri glanced at the sofa.

"Excuse me," he said hastily to Donna Adele, and left her standing in the middle of the room. He bent down and felt Arden's forehead and hands.

"Yes, he has fainted," he said to Laura. "Show me the way to a quiet place."

Thereupon he took his unconscious friend in his arms and followed Laura quickly through the surging crowd that had already filled the room, escaping in haste from the heat as soon as the dance was over in the ballroom beyond.

For a few seconds one of those moral siences fell upon the party which always follows an accident. Then as Ghiseri disappeared with his burden, everyone began to talk at once, speculating upon the nature of Lord Arden's indisposition. Heart disease—epilepsy—nervous prostration—most things were suggested.

"Probably too much champagne," laughed Donna Adele in the ear of the lady nearest to her.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

Uncle Tom's Cabin company April

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Gazette at the Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., March 25.—It is expected that the Clarendon Hotel, which was burned last Sunday morning will be rebuilt almost immediately. When the question of location is decided the necessary amount of funds to build will be quickly forthcoming. A large majority of the citizens and business men of the town are in favor of locating the new building at the north end of Main street, and $6,000 was quickly subscribed to purchase and grade the site there. In the meantime the demand for accommodations was so great that the old management of the Clarendon are putting up a temporary dining room and bar on the site of the old structure. This will give an eating place for all who can procure rooms within access. The management expect to be serving meals next week.

The many friends of the hotel will be pleased to know that the first report which went out to the effect that there was no insurance on the building was incorrect. Recently there was $8,500 insurance placed on the building and furniture, and while this will cover but little more than one-half of the loss, it will be a great saving from what it would have been had the first report been true.

A large meeting of the Masonic fraternity of this section was held in the parlors of the Wolfe house Thursday evening, at which the immediate establishing of a lodge in this city was resolved upon. The brethren present represented lodges from widely separated States, and after the completion of business found much of interest and profit to talk about. It was the sense of the meeting that Attorney W. S. Montgomery would most acceptably fill the Master's position, while T. P. Moulton and R. P. Davis would gracefully occupy the chairs of the Senior and Junior Wardens. H. Wilson, T. C. McCoy and R. P. Davis were chosen a committee to select a home for the order in this town, and doubtless will soon have in shape apartments that will be pleasant to the membership and visiting brethren. This camp has a large number of Masons, and we hope it will not be many moons before the greatest gold district on earth will contain a lodge that will be a credit to it and the fraternity.

The new variety theater on Bennett avenue, near Third street, is going up very rapidly. It is 25x125 feet, two stories high and is being built in a very substantial manner. It will have a very large gallery, and will seat upstairs and down about seven hundred people. There will be two bars, one down stairs by the front door and one upstairs for the benefit of the gallery. The manager is an experienced theater man who has made a signal success in a variety theater at Aspen, and it is expected that when his house opens here it will make a lively addition to an already lively mining camp.

The recently formed law firm of Pence & Franklin, which consists of Dale Pence of Denver and C. B. Franklin, the well-known mining lawyer of Aspen, will open a branch office in Cripple Creek which will be in charge of Mr. K. B. Babbitt of Aspen.

Recent developments in the Pharmacist mine indicate that the rich ledge from which so much ore has been extracted, is dipping diagonally into the Burns lode, and will be encountered at a depth of about 100 feet in that promising mine. A level from the Burns working shaft is being driven to intercept this channel of ore at a depth of about 135 feet, and within a few days it will be reached. The ore hitherto taken from the Burns has been mined from an entirely different chute, so that when the lower one is encountered, this mine will become one of the largest shippers in the camp, and the high grade character of the quartz makes it a most valuable property. After April 1 the lease and bond now held by W. B. Brooks, A. D. Jones and others, will be surrendered to the Calumet Mining company in exchange for 500,000 shares of stock and the mine will therefore be operated by that company, its sole owner.

The combined mill of the Keystone and Gold and Globe companies is rapidly approaching completion and it is thought now that it will begin work by April 10. It has been constructed in a remarkably short time, but is strongly built and the machinery is all of the very best. The pay roll of the company for the past month was about $2,000.

A great strike has been made on the Arequa townsite in the Mabel district. The streak is not wide, but will assay away into the thousands. This is on the side of Beacon hill, on which is located the famous Prince Albert.

The Hurricane lode on Globe hill, which belongs largely to Colorado Springs parties, is showing up finely and promises to be one of the big bonanzas of that wonderful hill.

The Lawrence Mining and Milling company started their new mill Monday. The mill has twenty stamps and is one of the best improved in the camp. It is a modification of the Gilpin county mill, saving fifty drops to the minute. The company has ore of their own to work on from the start.

Three tons of ore shipped from the Victor mine last month, brought a return of $[illegible],350. The shaft is being sunk deeper and the ore gets better the farther the work goes.

A rich strike has been made in the Beacon mine or Beacon hill. They have struck a lead of sylvanite ore that will assay very high.

C. S. Wilson, attorney, has lately removed from Aspen to Cripple Creek. Mr. Wilson was County Attorney of Pitkin County for three years.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

The history of the suppression of saloons in Cambridge, Mass., is an interesting one: Seven successive prohibition victories in a city of 80,000 people, separated only by a bridge across the Charles river from a city of 400,000 people in which the liquor traffic is strong, are a moral phenomenon. Each year it has taken an immense amount of hard work to carry the day, but the day has been carried. Rev. D. N. Beach in a recent Congregationalist tells in a graphic way the story of the last campaign. Says Mr. Beach:

The most effective single act of the committee was perhaps its issue of its annual no license paper, Frozen Truth. This large sheet, finely printed on excellent paper and without advertisements, was sent to every voter in the city. Its name tells its story—the hard, condensed, unemotional facts. It showed a gain in population in the no-license years over the same period under license of 26 per cent. as against 2.6; an increase of above $6,000,000 in valuation over the rate under license; an average gain in savings bank deposits of $[illegible]6,000 per year as against $259,000—"in other words, over $600,000 more was put into the banks in 1882 than in 1837 in more than [illegible],000 more deposits"; a heavy falling off was also shown in arrests and about ninety per cent. less tramps. "These figures," concluded this effective article, headed "Looking Backward—Cambridge Now and as It Used to Be"—"show that no license promotes quiet in our streets and is bad for the tramp industry." Seventy-one employers of labor, thirty-three doctors and sixty-five clergymen came out over their own names in advocacy of no license. A map was printed, showing the saloons of six years ago in the part of the city most infested with them but now free from them. The paper teemed with condensed, pithy matter, tackly put and brought in attractive form to every voter.

The address to citizens, inaugurated by Father Scully, a well known and much beloved Catholic priest, was as pointed a bit of Anglo-Saxon as has been printed in many a day and received the sixty-five signatures alluded to above. 2. The Union all meeting, Dec. 5, was probably the most successful meeting of the kind ever convened in the city. This and an adjoining hall were both packed and hundreds were turned away. The larger meeting continued from 7:30 till 10:30 p. m. It is estimated that 3500 people tried to attend this great meeting. Among the speakers were Dr. Andrew P. Peabody and Professor Francis G. Peabody of Harvard university, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, the wife of the professor of philosophy at Cambridge, and the former President of Wellesley, Father Scully, Dr. McKenzie, and Mr. Jefferson of Chelsea, who, after closely studying the Cambridge campaigns, introduced their methods into his own city and has now seen it carried three successive years for no license. 3. Finally, thirty-four churches held a union and seven special services Sunday night, Dec. 2, with large audiences and a great moral quickening.

Some of the results of the no-license system not already noted are much more rapid growth of the city: increase in its valuation in six years over the old rate of increase enough by this time to yield the city in taxes more than it would receive from all the liquor licenses it could grant at $1,000 each: a striking growth of public spirit, of pride in the city and its prospects of unity of purpose amongst its people, irrespective of class and of politics. The saloon has gone out of the city government. It is not in the council, in the aldermen, on the police, in the departments or trying to attain the mayor's chair. Our city politics, already non-partisan when the system was entered upon, have not only been steadily improving but taking on a simple, natural dignity like that of an ideal state. The students of politics at Harvard have only to adjourn to our beautiful City Hall for an object lesson in government."

Ithaca, N. Y., with its great university, is in many respects like Cambridge. Its leading citizens have been studying the ways in which the latter city had been conducting its temperance campaigns, and last week Ithaca, with its sixty-nine saloons for its 13,000 inhabitants, voted no license with 127 majority.

The Cambridge tactics were quite closely followed. The platform was made as broad as possible; there was no discussion of total abstinence; extremists were relegated to the rear. A paper, The Plain Truth, was issued, at first semi-weekly and afterward daily, and placed in every home and store in the city. It was small but pithy, pungent and persuasive. Perhaps it contributed more than any other single agency to the success of the movement. Every pastor, including the Roman Catholic priest and the Episcopal rector, used his influence, in the pulpit and out, for the candidate of the Anti-Saloon association. Several of the Cornell professors were active on the same side. The Salvation Army corps fought valiantly. Letters and testimonials from Father Scully of Cambridge, Professors Francis G. Peabody and Charles Eliot Norton were published and had great weight. A Law Enforcement association has been organized which proposes to deliver the city from the saloon power, and if it succeeds it is likely that other cities in Central New York will follow the example of Cambridge and Ithaca.

***

Says The Christian Union:

The Chicago ministers' union, at its meeting held on March 6, unanimously passed resolutions concerning the observance of Passion Week as a Self-Denial Week. The Christian Union begs most earnestly and emphatically to commend these resolutions to the attention of all churches, without regard to denomination. Each church might well bring up these resolutions for adoption before a meeting of its members, the church itself deciding to what specific cause the gift shall be made. One church may emphasize foreign missions, another home missions, another some local charity. A Self-Denial Week is not something new. The experiment has been tried abroad and proved a great success. If we remember correctly, the Salvation Army raised $200,000 in such a week. Let us have a real Self-Denial Week in this country; and no time is so well adapted for this as the week before Easter. The preamble and resolutions adopted in Chicago we publish in full. They are as follows:

Whereas, The Forward Movement for Christian aggressiveness in Gospel work and missionary benevolence is the distinct call of God in the Churches to-day, and

Whereas, Every missionary society and evangelizing agency is calling for special offerings to maintain and extend Christ's service; and

Whereas, The setting apart of a "Self-Denial Week" by the Salvation Army and by our Congregational brethren in England has been responded to by increased offerings; and

Whereas, The week before Easter, known as "Passion Week," commemorates God's supreme sacrifice in the offering of his only begotten Son for our sakes and for the world's sake, which makes this a fitting time for every believer in and receiver of the divine offering to exercise self-denial of self for others' sake—

Resolved, That the Ministers' Union of the Congregational Churches of Chicago and vicinity do counsel and encourage our churches and people to observe the coming Passion Week as a Self-Denial Week, to be practiced as each individual may elect; and that on Easter Sunday opportunity be given in the churches to present this special offering to the Lord; also,

Resolved, That we request the religious papers most widely circulating in our churches, as also those whose circulation is more local, to give this subject of the "Self-Denial Week" their concerted and cordial assistance by bringing the matter to the notice of their readers in the best manner possible.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Chief Arthur's Statement.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—In an interview today Mr. P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, denied that his order was trying to conceal the existence of a rule by which a boycott could be ordered on a certain line if necessary. He stated the boycott rule was adopted shortly after the Burlington and Quincy strike. A number of companies combined against the engineers and abused their influence to aid the railroad. In self defense the engineers adopted the boycott rule. He stated that the companies in general knew of the rule, and that in all cases of trouble with any railroad he had informed the officials that such a rule was in existence. Two years ago he went to Toledo to adjust some trouble on the same railroad that the brotherhood is fighting now. He informed Mr. Ashley then of the existence of the rule, and a settlement by arbitration was agreed upon. The differences were submitted to arbitration and the decision was in favor of granting the engineers more pay. Then the railroad company refused to live up to its agreement, to abide by the arbitrators' decision. Mr. Arthur stated further that he did not think the strike would spread, and that he was satisfied the engineers had nothing whatever to do with the attempted wreck of a train on the Ann Arbor road.

Peary's Next Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, has chosen four of the members of the coming Arctic expeditions to Greenland. They are Dr. F. A. Cook of New York, Samuel W. Entrikin of West Chester, Pa., Evand Astrup, now at Christiana, and Matthew Henson of Philadelphia. These men, Lieutenant Peary says, will form a magnificent nucleus for the next party. All them have visited Greenland before. Three of them—Dr. Cook, Astrup and Henson—accompanied Peary's north Greenland expedition of 1891, while Entrikin was a member of the Peary relief expedition of last summer.

The Executive Committee of the Geographical club, which recently decided to associate itself with Lieutenant Peary in his proposed Arctic expedition, has issued a letter asking for contributions to defray the expenses of the trip.

Congressman McCreary Resigns.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Congressman McCreary to-day tendered to the President his resignation as a member of the Monetary conference. He is the third member to resign, Senators Allison and Jones having tendered their resignations some time ago. The conference adjourned December 19 to meet May 20, the respective governments agreeing. Governor McCreary said that while he was not at liberty to divulge in detail the prospective action of this government on the question of another conference, he took upon himself the responsibility of saying that America, having called the conference there was no doubt that so long as any one of the other participating countries was willing to meet, American representatives would be appointed to represent this country at such meetings. He further said that the President and the secretaries of State and the Treasury are now considering the advisability of advancing another conference. He gives as a reason for tendering his resignation the necessity for his devoting his time to attending to the wants of his office-seekers.

The Secretary of State is now endeavoring to ascertain how many countries will be represented at the re-assembling of the conference. The adjournment took place on Dec. 19 of last year, until May 30 of the present year, subject to the approval of the respective governments, so that it is essential, before the President acts, to find out how many governments have approved. Some officials hold to the opinion that President Cleveland will not send another delegation to Brussels, but will designate our Minister to Belgium to attend the conference as the representative of the United States.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

There is a youth at the Institute for the Mute and Blind, who, it seems to me is appropriately named. He came down about two years ago from Denver. It appears that his parents thought him an idiot, because up to 3 years of age he made no sign and they had no idea that he was deaf and dumb. And so one night they put the little fellow into a soap box and set him floating down the river Platte. He landed on a sandbar, however, and was discovered by some children. Eventually his trouble was discovered and he was sent to the Institute. At that school he has since been known as "Moses" for want of a better title. And there isn't a brighter youth or one more adept at catching pennies in the whole Institute.

***

Some bright-eyed person has discovered that the Columbus on the new one-cent stamp has a beard and the Columbus on the two-cent stamp is destitute of hirsute adornment. And they do say that the impious postal clerks in New York now inquire of the patrons of the office whether they want the stamps "with or without whiskers."

***

There have been many tales told of that long suffering animal, the burro, but this "o'er true tale" was told me by an eye witness of the Clarendon hotel fire at Cripple Creek last Sunday. It appears that a stray burro found his way to the refuse barrel of the hotel during the progress of the fire and would not be moved. It was such a change from his regulation diet of tomato cans, strawboards and so on, that he refused to budge when baited. The flames kept getting nearer and nearer, but the genuine burro is inured to worse usage than flames and he still stayed. Finally his hair began to singe and it could be smelled for rods and the only thing that finally kept the burro from being burned to the bone was the bottom of the barrel which he reached in due season——, at least that is the way the good man who told me this story put it.

***

There some objection offered on the street to the new High school bell, the trouble being that it does not ring loud enough. I am told by those who live within two or three blocks of it that they will object to its ringing any louder than it does at the present writing.

***

They tell me that Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, who lectures in this city to-morrow, has had a good deal of trouble this winter in keeping his Esquimau dogs in trim. The weather has been so warm (?) that the poor creatures have actually suffered from the heat and have been unwilling to eat their food. In Boston, in December, when the thermometer was down to zero, the lecturer was obliged to tell his audience not to crowd around the dogs or fondle them too much as they suffered greatly from the heat which such an operation would bring.

***

A friend tells me of an interesting joke which was played upon a young English acquaintance who was doing the scenery with him. They were riding through the Garden of the Gods and the foreigner was asking all sorts of questions. So the old and time-worn chestnut to the effect that the Balanced Rock turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours was related to him. He took it for gospel truth and, moreover, wanted to remain right there until it turned again!

A Missionary Attacked.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—According to Corean advices by the steamer Gaelic, Father M. Joseau, Catholic missionary, was terribly maltreated by a mob recently. He was passing on foot through the market town of Xenchien, accompanied by a teacher and boy. As soon as the crowd recognized him there were shouts of "Kill the foreigner!" "Stone him!" The natives threw themselves upon him, knocked him down and kicked him unmercifully. After the mob had torn out his beard they beat him and then tried to bury him alive in the sand. At last, frightened at the penalty for murder, always a serious matter in Corea, the mob dispersed, leaving the missionary and his companions half dead on the ground.

A Suicide in Denver.

DENVER, March 23.—Mrs. C. E. Taylor, wife of ex-President Chas. E. Taylor of the Mining Exchange, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting herself.

Mrs. Taylor at the time of her death was under treatment for brain trouble and was undoubtedly out of her mind when she committed the act.

A Judge Appointed.

DENVER, March 23.—Governor Waite this morning appointed Tom E. Vorhees of Pueblo, District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District at Pueblo, which has been just recently created.

Mr. Vorhees is a young attorney who is well known in Pueblo county and has a very good practice.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

MINES AND STOCKS.

Notes Concerning Mining Properties in Which Our Readers are Interested.

Calumet and Work were quoted at 7½ each.

Isabella was firm at 20 cents yesterday and was the strongest stock on the market.

It is said the Matoa company have found their richest ore in the bottom of the shaft, at a depth of 250 feet.

The firm of Kissel, Otis & Connor have sold over $50,000 in real estate at its Cripple Creek branch since the beginning of February.

All of the mills at Cripple Creek that have proved practicable are now running at full capacity. The French mill can hardly be completed before the first of May.

The Isabella company has again started work on the Buena Vista claim, with improved machinery. This in part is the reason for the strong advance in that stock.

Pharmacist jumped to 2½ and 2¼, and several sales were made at that figure. No reason is assigned for the drop, but it is rumored the dividend will not be forthcoming.

A half interest on the John A. Logan lode, on the west slope of Bull Mountain, has been sold by J. H. Doolan and M. J. Hargan to Jim Casey and others of Aspen for $10,000.

Messrs Hunter and Imler, owners of a controlling interest in the Orphan Belle, were in the city yesterday from Denver. They discussed ways and means with several well known mining men of the town.

The Amazon Mining company has leased its Anna Lee and Doughfu lodes to William Lennox, E. W. Giddings and E. A Colburn. These gentlemen have the lease of the Strong lode and it is thought the same vein runs into the above two properties. The Strong lode is showing up remarkably well.

There is a rumor in camp that the Victor mine at Cripple Creek cut through the porphyry at a depth of 270 feet, and that the vein is found to extend down into the granite. If true this is a very important matter for the camp as it means deep mining, as there is no telling how deep the veins extend.

Mr Irving Bonbright and Mr. Arthur Carnduff have formed a business partnership for the purpose of engaging in the mining brokerage business. The firm name will be Bonbright & Carnduff, and they will do a strict brokerage business. They have not yet secured a location, as the partnership does not begin until April 1.

The Summit company is pushing steadily to reach the Deerhorn vein. A letter received yesterday from camp stated that prospects were getting brighter every day for making it. The officers of the company are loath to give out any information concerning the present workings but are keeping steadily at it. The stock was quoted at 22½ yesterday.

Sherwood Aldrich returned from Cripple Creek Sunday, after a visit of several days. He visited many of the best known mining properties and was much pleased with all that he saw. The Pharmacist, he says, is down 165 feet and has levels at every 50 feet, the full extent of the claim. Only a small portion of the ore in sight has been stoped out. The tunnel of the Work company in the Morning Glory has fully 1,000 tons of good ore in sight.

Frank White, the well known mining expert, visited Creede last week and made an examination of the True Friend claim for the Antlers Park Regent company. His report has been received and confirms the theories of all others who have examined the property, including the managers of both the Amethyst and Last Chance mines. He advises the company to sink on the shaft from 50 to 100 feet and then to drift east, with the probability of opening the big vein. The directors of the company met on Monday and voted to proceed with the work at once.

Death of Dr. C. A. Sigler.

The funeral of Dr. C. A. Sigler, who died in Manitou on Monday, will take place from the residence of his father, William Sigler, 106 S. Wahsatch, at 10 a. m. today. Dr. Sigler was 35 years of age and had a brilliant future before him. A dozen years ago his uncle, Dr. T. G. Horn, induced him to come to this city from his Virginia home, and he attended Colorado College. He then went to the St. Louis Medical College for a full term. After graduating he removed to El Dorado, Kansas, where he married and soon attained considerable distinction in his profession. Last fall he came to Manitou and soon afterward settled down there for practice. He had already won a good practice among the people of the resort by whom he was very generally liked. He leaves a widow, and an aged father and mother and two brothers in this city.

Captain M. L. De Coursey writes The Gazette from Santa Barbara, Cal., that he and his family will return to Colorado Springs, and will be at home, on North Cascade avenue, by April 1. He says it has been a rainy season in California and that there is no weather like Colorado weather and no place like Colorado Springs.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Calkins will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Calkins, which occurred yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. A. F. Newton, on North Weber street. Although but a short time a resident of this city Mrs. Calkins had made many warm friends. A short service was held at Mrs. Newton's yesterday and in the evening Mr. Calkins started with the remains to the home at Evanston, Ill., for burial.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Geo. Elstun, clerk at The Antlers hotel has been called to his former home at Emporia, Kan., by the death of his father, Judge Wm. Elstun. Judge Elstun resided here for one year.

Mr. J. K. Miller has recently secured a mate for his bay horse and now drives a handsome matched pair on pleasant afternoons.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Written for The Gazette.

Sewage Farming.—The influence on health of the farms which receive the sewage of Berlin is attracting much attention among German medical men, and is a question that concerns cities everywhere. It has been alleged that an outbreak of typhoid fever in the vicinity of these estates was due to the pollution of drinking water by the sewage. An inquiry into these cases, however, does not seem to have justified this charge, and has led Professor Virchow to declare that the public health on these farms is very good and that the system of sewage irrigation involves no danger. An interesting fact concerning this system is that the sewage passes into drains only a few feet below the surface as perfectly clear water, but in this fishes thrive so surprisingly as to indicate some influence of organic matter that filtration through the soil has not removed.

***

Fixing Metal to Glass.—A new and simple process for the electro-deposition of metal upon glass, porcelain, etc., has been perfected by a French chemist. A paste of finely divided silver, plumbic borate and oil is first applied to the article to be decorated, which is then heated in a muffle furnace to a moderately high temperature. A strongly adhering film results. This possesses high conductivity, and upon it a very firm and satisfactory coating can be readily deposited by the ordinary electrolytic methods.

***

Future of the Races.—The epoch called the reign of humanity, observes Dr. G. Binet, is nearing its summit. What will become of the different human races is a problem M. Zaborowski, the distinguished anthropologist, has attempted to solve. The globe has now a billion and a half of people, which will doubtless be doubled in a very short time. People representing about one-fifth of humanity now visit all parts of the globe, and are gifted with a power of expansion never before realized. Their civilization will efface a distinctive race peculiarities. In effect, the greater part of the races will disappear, but for a long time, in certain conditions of climate, there will be a place at the side of the Europeans for very different races, endowed with ability to work, and thus capable of competing for a great part of the globe. These races are not very numerous, but at their head is the Chinese, who alone represent one-third of humanity. Others will disappear in a more or less distant future. Among these are the Lapps, many of the inhabitants of ancient Asia, the Veddahs, the Malays, the little blacks of the Philippines, of Borneo, and all the other people who, for thousands of years, have rejected all culture and are the only survivors, surprising to themselves, of an almost vanished age. These include also the Indians of North America and the natives of Polynesia. Less than three centuries ago, outside of China and Europe, the whole world was peopled with savages and in less than three centuries more these races will have disappeared and been replaced by the descendants of the European races, having as auxiliaries as many Chinese and Negroes as are adapted to the needs of civilization.

***

The experiences of a French engineer have convinced him that the cost of maintaining rope gearing is three times that of belts. The weight of the ropes, moreover, is 2.6 times that of belts, while the loss in transmission is 5.77 per cent. with ropes and only 1.44 per cent. with belts.

***

The first steam hammer ever fitted up to work on shipboard is probably one that has been placed in a British war vessel, which has been converted into a floating factory at the Devonport dockyard.

***

So delicate a test for iron is potassium sulpho-cyanide that it has revealed the presence of 33 ten millionths of a gram. Yet this quantity represents 1,500,000,000,000,000 molecules.

The Raven Suit.

The suit over the Raven and Princess mining properties was begun in the District Court yesterday before Judge Campbell. The suit has been pending since last fall and numerous points have been heard. It is entitled Stark, De La Vergne, et al. vs. The Matoa Mining company, and is exciting considerable interest, as it is advanced further than any of the Cripple Creek suits now pending in the court. It occupied almost the entire day in the court and when adjournment was taken last evening the first witness for the defense had just been examined. The attorneys engaged are [illegible] & Barnwell of this city and Charles S. Thomas of Denver for the plaintiffs, and Lunt, Armit & Brooks of this city and Charles Franklin of Aspen for defendants.

The plaintiffs seek to set aside the contract for the transfer of the two claims, claiming to have been defrauded. They also hold that Messrs. Brown and Newell, members of the company, had no right to secure other territory adjoining these claims as individuals.

The case will probably be concluded this evening.

A temporary building has been erected to accommodate guests of the Clarendon at Cripple Creek and will be furnished in the immediate future.

Mr. Chas. S. Sprague left on the early train yesterday for Southern California to join his family.

Great Sport for Women.

I have followed many a fascinating sport, but if womankind desires a pastime that will intoxicate her brain with healthy excitement, that will give her carmine cheeks and make her heart grow young once again, let me recommend to her, from a most delightful experience, the inimitable outdoor sport of ice-boating, and let me also tell her that she has not lived and therefore is not ready to die unless she has had at least one trip on a stretch of crystal at a mile a minute.—E. Pauline Johnson in Outing.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Light Studebaker wagon with pole, in good order. J. W. Green, Edgerton.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John W. Lane, of the County of El Paso and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the second day of August, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the third day of August, A. D. 1892, in book 140, at page 99 of said El Paso County Records, conveyed to Edward Ferris, as trustee, and in case of his death, removal or refusal or inability to act, to the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso county, as successor in trust, certain real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit:

That part of lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in block numbered one hundred and fourteen (114) in the City of Colorado Springs, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the north line of said lot number one (1) at a point eighty (80) feet west of the north-east corner thereof; running thence east along said north line of lot number one (1) thirty-six (36) feet; thence south and parallel with Weber street, eighty-seven (87) feet, thence east at right angles to said second course forty-four (44) feet to the alley, thence south along the west line of the alley thirteen (13) feet; thence west eighty (80) feet along the south line of said lot number two (2); thence north one hundred feet (100) feet to the place of beginning, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to Georgiana E. Parsons the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of Fifteen Hundred (1500) dollars of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date and six certain interest notes of sixty (60) dollars each of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, It is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of one of said interest notes, which was due on the 20 day of February, 1893, and said default still continues and said note still remains due and unpaid; and

Whereas, The legal holder of said notes has elected to declare, and does hereby declare, said principal note of $1,500, with interest there on to the day of such sale, due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, will on the twenty-fourth (24) day of April, 1893 at the hour of ten o'clock on said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

In case of the absence from the State of Colorado, or death, or inability or refusal to act, or removal by any Court, of the said Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, at any time when action under the foregoing notice may be required, then F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust will proceed to execute this trust and to sell the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed being the successor named in the said deed of trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.
Dated March 23, 1893.

LOUIS E. SHERMAN,
[illegible]
Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.
[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court in and for El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 28, 1893, viz: James C. Duncan, H. E. No. 6725, for the e½ se¼, sw¼ se¼, se¼ sw¼, sec 6, tp 13 s r, 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Levi King, Benjamin Williams, R. M. Womack, John Andrist, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

And you, Ernest L. Hall, who made Pre. D. S. No. 16,976, Aug. 1, 1890, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said James C. Duncan should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County Court in and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 15, 1893; viz: Warren D. Cross, D. S. 5063, for the e½ nw¼, n½ ne¼, sec 31, tp 14s, r 6 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Jennings, Mary A. Jennings, John Wallace, Elvira Sly, all of France Colo.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

FRANK E. BALDWIN Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa on Transcript from Justice's Court issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Fifty-four dollars ($54), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel company, a corporation, in favor of The Gazette Printing Company, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel company, a corporation, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The tunnel and tunnel site, known as the Taylor and Brown Tunnel and Tunnel Site and situated on Mineral Hill, also, a three-fourths (¾) interest in the "Succor" lode Mining claim situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company, a corporation in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 31st day of March, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 1st day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication, March 9th, 1893.
Date of last publication, March 30th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of fifty-four and eighty one hundredths dollars, ($54.81), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against James A. Bishop and George E. W. Turner in favor of G. S. Barnes & Son, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said James A. Bishop and George E. W. Turner, I have levied on the following property, to wit: Lot No. 26, in block No. 5, in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named James A. Bishop and George E. W. Turner in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 14th day of April, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 22d day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication March 23.
Date of last publication, April 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution or fi fa issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of five hundred fifty-six and 94-100 dollars, ($556.94), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against P. A. Hardwick and S. E. Hardwick in favor of G. S. Barnes & Son, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said P. A. Hardwick and S. E Hardwick, I have levied on the following property, to wit: A one-seventeenth (1-17) interest in the capital stock of the Colorado City and Manitou Prospecting and Mining Company, the said interest consisting of 47,000 shares more or less.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named P. A. Hardwick and S. E. Hardwick, in and to the above described property, on Monday the 3d day of April, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House, in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 22d day of March A. D., 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication March 23.
Date of last publication March 30.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, ($4,620 00), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Gold Geyser Mining Company in favor of Fairbanks, Morse and Company out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Gold Geyser Mining Company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The Raven placer mining claim, the Fraction placer claim, The Gold Geyser No. 1 lode mining claim, The Gold Geyser No. 2 lode mining claim, the Comstock lode mining claim, together with the machinery and buildings known as the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, in the Cripple Creek Mining District, situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named The Gold Geyser Mining Company in and to the above described property, on Friday the 7th day of April, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, situated on the road between the towns of Fremont and Mound City, El Paso County Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.
Date of first publication, March 16th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred forty-seven and fifteen one-hundredths dollars ($147.15), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Jeff Davis Mining Company in favor of G. S. Barnes & Son out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Jeff Davis Mining Company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: "The Clara D," "The Jeff Davis," "The Jeff Davis No. 2," "The Sal Domingo," "The Accident," "The Anna Kay Wells," "The Pasti Rosa," "The Helen," "The Grotto" and "The Champion," lode mining claims, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Jeff Davis Mining Company, in and to the above described property, on Friday the 21st day of April, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 23d day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication March 23, 1893.
Date of last publication April 13, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Tousaint Vandenberg, Anderson Welty and Andrew Vandenberg of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado did on the 18th day of June, A. D., 1888, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the 19th day of June A. D., 1888, in book 97, page 52 of the records of said El Paso county convey to R. E. Hutton of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, and upon his failure to act to his successor in trust, the following described lands and premises, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: The south west quarter of the north-east quarter (s w ¼ n e ¼), the south-east quarter of the north west quarter (s e ¼ n w ¼), the east half of the south-west quarter (e ½ of s w ¼), and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter (s w ¼ s w ¼) and all of the south-east quarter (s e ¼) of section numbered four (4); the north east quarter of the north-west quarter (n e ¼ n w ¼) and the north half of the north east quarter (n ½ n e ¼) of section numbered nine (9), in township numbered twelve (12), south range numbered sixty-four (64), west

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note therein described, and of even date therewith for the principal sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) payable to the order of Charles Thurlow three (3) years after the date thereof with interest thereon according to the tenor of certain interest notes of even date therewith the payment of which were also secured by said deed of trust, to which reference is hereby made, and,

Whereas, in the said trust deed it was provided that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory note, or any part thereof or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said trust deed mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee, or upon his failure to act, his successor in trust should sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Tousaint Vandenberg, Anderson Welty and Andrew Vandenberg, their heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the Court house door in the said county of El Paso, or on said premises or any part thereof, as may be specified in the notice of such sale, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four week's notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold, and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), and the interest thereon according to its tenor and such default still continues, and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of death, resignation or removal or absence from the state of Colorado, or refusal or failure or inability of said trustee to act, then the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, should be and is thereby was appointed and made successor in trust of the said R. E. Hutton, and in such event the said lands and premises should become vested in such new trustee, and all the power and authority by said trust deed granted to the said R. E. Hutton, should accrue to and be exercised by the said clerk, the same to all intents and purposes as if he had been made trustee when said trust deed was executed, and,

Whereas, the said R. E. Hutton is unable and refuses to act herein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at and by the request of The Colorado and North Western Investment Company the legal holder of said notes and pursuant to the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the authority upon me conferred by said trust deed, I the undersigned Frank W. Howbert, clerk of the said El Paso county, as successor in trust as above stated, will on Thursday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1893, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado sell and dispose of all said property in said trust deed mentioned and above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and with all the right, title benefit and equity of redemption of the said Tousaint Vandenberg, Anderson Welty and Andrew Vandenberg their heirs and assigns, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the said interest thereon, and the expenses and costs of executing this trust.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Successor in Trust, Acting Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., March 8th, 1893.
First publication March 9th, 1893.
Last publication April 12th 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution or fi fa issued out of the Clerk's office of the District court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred thirty-five and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($135.50), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Comstock-Eldredge Gold Mining Company in favor of James M. Shields, Olive Enfield and Owen Prentiss out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Comstock-Eldredge Gold Mining Company I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The entire right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the "Pinto" lode mining claim, the Roudebush lode mining claim, the Hayward lode mining claim, Eldredge lode mining claim, all situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named The Comstock-Eldredge Gold Mining Company in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1893, at 10 30 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 6th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication March 9th, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by his certain deed of trust bearing date the 20th day of February, A. D, 1891, and recorded the 26th day of February, A. D., 1891, in book 124, page 495, of the records of El Paso county, Colorado, Charles E. Brown of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did convey to the undersigned, Henry LeB Wills, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, the following described property situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, the northerly one-half of lot numbered seven (7), of block numbered three (3), of F. L. Martin, assignee of Wm. B. Young, sub-division of blocks numbered two hundred and thirty (230) and two hundred and thirty-two (232), in addition numbered one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, to secure to Mayo G. Smith the payment of his promissory note for the principal sum of six hundred ($600) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum, on or before March 1st, 1893

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the principal of said note and a portion of the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, Henry LeB Wills, trustee as aforesaid, in pursuance of the power conferred upon me by said trust deed, do hereby give notice that on Thursday, April 13th, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, I will offer and sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the unpaid balance of said promissory note, together with the unpaid interest thereon and the cost of executing this trust.

HENRY LEB WILLS, Trustee.
Colorado Springs, March 7th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa on Transcript from Justice's Court issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Thirty dollars ($30), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Mertie D. Gold Mining company, a corporation, in favor of The Gazette Printing company out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Mertie D. Gold Mining company, a corporation, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The "Arcade" lode mining claim, the "Mertie D." lode mining claim, the "Jim Blaine" lode mining claim, the "Pomme de Terre" lode mining claim, the "Lena M." lode mining claim and the "Winona" lode mining claim all situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Mertie D. Gold Mining company, a corporation, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 31st day of March 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 1st day of March 1893.

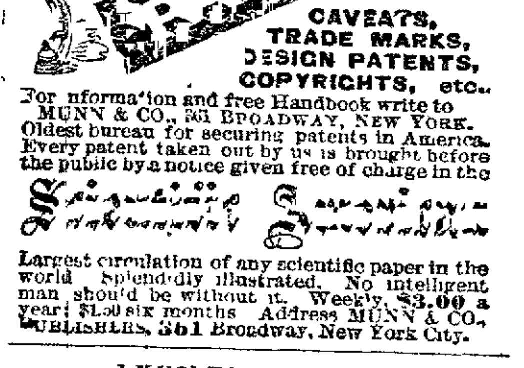
M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication, March 9th, 1893.
Date of last publication, March 30th, 1893.

G. S. BARNES & SON,
ALL KINDS OF
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
Corrugated Iron Roofing,
Hay Bale Ties, Etc.
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs.

Plant Ferry's Seeds and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.
FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL
For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. *It is an encyclopedia* of the latest farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free.
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, Mich.

[illegible]

Scientific American Agency for



PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Bertha A. Hunt, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Bertha A. Hunt, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county at the Court House in Colorado Springs at the March term on the first Monday in April next at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the 6th day of March A. D. 1893.
ALFRED H. HUNT Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred ninety-seven and thirty-two one-hundredths dollars ($197.32) and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Gold Geyser Mining Company in favor of G. S. Barnes and Son, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Gold Geyser Mining Company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The Raven Placer Mining claim the Fraction Placer Mining claim. The Gold Geyser No. 1 lode mining claim The Gold Geyser No. 2 lode mining claim the Comstock lode mining claim, together with the machinery and buildings known as the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, in the Cripple Creek Mining District, situate in El Paso County Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all of the right title and interest of the above named Gold Geyser Mining Company in and to the above described property on Friday the 7th day of April 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m at the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, situated on the road between the towns of Fremont and Mound City in El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication March 16th 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. Emma B. Severy, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs Emma B. Severy, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said county at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the March term 1893 on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 13th day of March, A. D. 1893.
JAMES B. SEVERY, Administrator.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo. March 4, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 24th, 1893, viz: Evan Davies, D. S. No. 6233 for the w ½ of se ¼ sec. 25, tp 13, sr 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz Clarence E. Fursman of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Samuel J. Dyer of Falcon, Colorado, Manuel Roper of Falcon Colorado; Leathea J Johnson of Falcon, Colorado.

FRANK E. BALDWIN,
Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emma P. D. M. Gardiner, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed executor of the last Will and Testament of Emma P. D. M. Gardiner late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs at the March Term, on the fourth Monday in April 1893, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1893.
CHARLES F. GARDINER,
Executor.